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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,825 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
—GWALIOR.....	2738	500	R. Haselwood	..29th Oct.
L GANGES.....	4196	800	E Stewart	.....5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson..	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
—SIAM.....	3911	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3114	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR ..	3990	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall....	24th ,,
L ROHILLA.....	3500	700	W. BARRATT..	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail. 1886.
HYDASPES....	2934	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA.....	2959	500	W. Atkinson ..	10th Decr.
NEPAUL.....	3536	600	T. J. Alderton ...	24th ,,

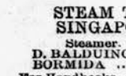
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ..	5,000 800	....19th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000 800	....1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE....	5,000 800	....20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS.....	F. Radonicich.	2,800	450	.....
AMPHITRITE.....	B. Gelcich	1,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi ..	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA.....	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa.....	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA.....	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA ....S. Mersa.....		4,200 600.....	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL...	T. Collin	4,100	500 ,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

No body should remain without a trial.

Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA" ..3,000	,, ,,	24th November
S.S. "KANGRA"..1,978	,, ,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"..2,078	,, ,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October, 25, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EMOLLIENT LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.

Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins.....	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tins.....	,, 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well, in Double and Single Harness, viz :—

A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.

A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.

Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS. NOTICE. OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harrihar (79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.

The Stations on this extension are :—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Saunshi.	Kajri.
Gudgeri.	Ranibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalgeri.
Hattimattur.	Harribar.
Kolur.	

Trains will run as follows :—

Up Train.		Down Train.	
Harribar	Depr. 3-20 p.m.	Hubli	Depr. 6-30 a.m.
Ranibennur..	,, 4-20 ,,	Gudgeri.....	,, 8-16 ,,
Haveri	,, 6-5 ,,	Haveri	,, 10-20 ,,
Gudgeri	,, 8-18 ,,	Ranibennur	,, 12 noon.
Hubli	Arri. 9-50 ,,	Haribar.....	Arri. 12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.

G. M. STEWART.
Agent.

Dharwar, 16th October, 1886.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, MONDAY, the 15th November 1886.

Teak logs girdled	147	Cds. 613.
Do. Sleeper wood	972	do. 1190.
Blackwood	26	do. 21.

Candy is equal to 12½ C. ft.

1. The timber will be put in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bills must be made by the lot and not by the Candy.

2. No disputes regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms Cash payments to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased, if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per mensem, for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December, 1886.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK,
Forest Ranger, In charge Coast Timber Depôts.
Forest Ranger's Office, Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar
8th October, 1886.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH.

PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH, MEDICINE CHESTS, INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SHEET MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their constituents that they have decided upon a further REDUCTION in the PRICE of SHEET MUSIC, henceforth the rates will be as follows :—

CASH OR V. P. P. TERMS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged.....	1	4	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged.....	1	4	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged	1	0	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	0	0

CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS Nos. 1 to 100—10 annas each.

CREDIT TERMS.

A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shilling.) will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged.....	1	2	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	2	0

Catalogues of Music and Price Lists of Pianos post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			..... each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do. ..... ,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S.. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.

Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS

RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg respectfully to inform their numerous CUSTOMERS in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL, that each DEPARTMENT of their ESTABLISHMENT is now fitted with the NEWEST GOODS from the HOME MARKETS, and have been specially selected to suit the requirements of residents in all parts of the EAST and for GENTLEMEN arriving or departing by LAND or SEA.

A. L. and W. will be glad to forward patterns of different materials and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of written application.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

KALBADEVIE ROAD,

(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee:

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London,

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW, AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 8 | Second Class .....Ans. 8
First Class ..... „ 1 0 | Third Class ..... „ 4

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, BYCULLA, up to 12 noon on 8th November 1886, for the Purchase of 300 yards of Superior Woollen Cloth No. 1, Dark Blue. Surplus to requirements can be inspected on the premises.

INDIAN 'XMAS.

CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEADING FITTER and LEADING BOILER-MAKER REQUIRED at Hubli Workshops, also a few NATIVE FITTERS and BOILER-MAKERS accustomed to Locomotive Work. Applications to be made to the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli.—
Hubli, Oct. 23, 1886.

FOR SALE,
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CALIFORNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 25, 1886.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1886, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business, viz.:—
1 To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August 1886, and to declare a Dividend,
2 To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from Office, but who is eligible for re-election.
3 To appoint an Auditor for the year 1886-87, and to fix his remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
કોઠ જોઇ મુલજાઇ કંપની.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay Oct. 25.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 12th November 1886, both days inclusive.

SALE OF VACANT GROUNDS.
WHEREAS MOBED BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE at present Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undernoted piece of ground marked No. 1. And JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE MADON, Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, hath CONTRACTED to SELL the undernoted piece of ground marked No. 2. All persons having or claiming to have any Estates or interests in the same, whether by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or in any other manner, are hereby apprised of the same, and are requested to make their claim or claims known to the undersigned in writing within the space of 15 days from the date hereof, at the Expiration of which time the purchases will be completed.
No. 1 property by description as follows:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at the Village of Sophala, Zilla Thana, Subdistrict and Taluka Panwell, containing by admeasurement about 43 Acres and 25 Goonthas under survey No. 29, and which property formerly belonged to Ramchunder Vithul Joshee. And bounded as follows:—viz. On the east vacant ground under survey No. 31., on the west water course, on the south pieces of vacant grounds under survey Nos. 36, 45, 34, 33 and 43, and on the north partly by vacant piece of ground under survey No. 28 and partly by water course.
No. 2 property by description as follows:—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, lease and freehold, situate in Bombay at Victoria Road, in Victoria Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 671 square yards, and assessment No. whereof is 2-723, and bounded as follows:—
On the north by the property known as Victoria Gardens, on the west by the Victoria Cross Lane, on the east and west by the property of Parsee Rustomjee Framjee Madon.—Bombay, dated this 25th day of October, 1886.
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.,
Commission Agents,
Meadow Street, No. 41.

SOUTHALL'S.
MOSQUITO CONES.
Each box gives twenty-four quiet night's rest.

COMPOSED entirely of HARMLESS AROMATIC PLANTS. Give off an agreeable smell.
Per box, as. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A DESIDERATUM OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS.
Approved for Accouchement and General use.
INCREASED COMFORT—CLEANLINESS —LESS LIABILITY TO CHILL WHEN IN DELICATE HEALTH—DIMINUTION IN RISKS OF DISEASE—NO WASHING—ADVANTAGE TO LADIES' TRAVELLING.
Per packet No. 1, Re. 1-8
Do. No. 2, Ans. 14.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.
THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by Children than other preparations of the fruit.
Per tin, Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.
A PROMPT never Failing and Positive Cure ever invented.
It is a boon to the sufferers from this distressing complaint. It relieves in a few doses the most difficult Breathing in Asthma and prevents its recurrences.
Try this, before you try any other Preparation.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and 1-12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.
Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.
Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS AT POONA.
ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th and 29th inst., at 7-30 a.m. each day—
The property of T. H. STEWART, Esq., C.S., comprising upwards of 400 pots of choice Standard Roses of the most successful varieties in the station, rare Crotons, 10 to 15 feet high, and other flowering and ornamental plants.
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per Share (free of Income-Tax), being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1886, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 9th November 1886.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th October to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and are complete in accessories. They never get out of order, and give entire satisfaction. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
PRICE RS. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind,—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! Just to Hand Doctor's Bags, Lawyer's Bags, Office Bags, Brief Bags, Gladstone Bags, School Bags and all kinds of Bags. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FORT GYMNASIUM CLASS, for Europeans exclusively, open every night from 8 o'clock. Rs. 2 per month, AHMED KHAN, No. 6, Sassoon Buildings.

ICES! ICES!! Strawberry and Vanilla Cream, Rose water Ice, Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail, MORENAS and Co., General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Chocolate, Pineapple, Peaches and Rose; also Wines and Spirits, of the best Quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate-street,

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! For Diwalee, a new and varied selection just opened at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CLOTHING MATRON, European, for the Byculla Girls' School, must be able to cut out. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

WANTED SITUATIONS as NURSES for two Girls, aged 20. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, B. E. Society, Byculla.

FERNANDES & Co. will REMOVE on the 1st November next, to No. 40, Meadow-street, opposite to Mr. J. NEUBERG'S.

WANTED a SECOND-HAND VICTORIA in good order. Price and particulars to "C. W.," care of this paper.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

FOR SALE—A Arab Galloway and Dog Cart with Harness. Apply to Ardaseer Jamsetjee, No. 3, Meadow Street.

APARTMENTS WANTED, with Board, in or near Fort, at end of the month. Stabling preferred. Would join Chummery. Apply to "Cigarette," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at H. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and CAPT. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 13 per set.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription. Rs. 10 per year.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO OPTICIANS AND DEALERS IN SPECTACLES.—A few gross of best Brazilian pebble spectacles. Numbers well assorted. Just arrived. Wholesale to dealers only. For prices, &c., apply to "Pebbles," *Bombay Gazette*.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEP-SAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF
Valuable and handsome English and artistic design, drawing, dining and bed-room, furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, beautiful table ornaments, rich chromos, handsome English, Hyderabad and Persian hall carpets, sewing machine, kerosine lamps by Honey and T. Knaust, English writing table, Japanese screen, arms and ammunition, valuable books, China and coir matting, travelling kit, English music racks, fancy brackets, door curtains, rich sets of glassware, handsome sets of Chinaware, best plated-ware, table cutlery, copper utensils, toilet furniture, a collection of choice and rare plants in variety garden implements, &c., &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and A. C. TREVOR, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (the garden at 7 a.m., and furniture, &c., at 1 p.m.).
Catalogues published.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th October 1886.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TUNICS, TROWSERS, and HELMETS, for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Samples may be seen on application to the Quartermaster, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before the 31st inst.
A. F. SOUNDY,
Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 18th Oct., 1886.

WANTED A HEAD GARDENER.
THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay hereby invites Applications for the POST of HEAD GARDENER to TAKE CHARGE of the VICTORIA GARDENS, in Bombay.
The Salary of the Appointment is Rs. 250 per mensem, and a house free.
None, but those qualified to take charge of a Public Garden, and who possess a botanical as well as a practical knowledge of gardening, need apply.
Applications enclosing Copies of testimonials and references should be addressed to
F. L. CHARLES, Esq., C.S.,
Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay,
and should be delivered at his office on or before noon of THURSDAY, November 11, 1886.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
The Acting Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the applications.
By order of the
Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd October, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy)	Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science	Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English	Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian	Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.
E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING OF COAL AND MATERIAL.
TENDERS will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the loading, unloading and stacking of Coal and other Material including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the AJMERE, SABARMATI, KHUNDWA, CAWNPORE, AGRA and DELHI, DEPOTS for a period of THREE YEARS from the 1st January 1887.
Forms of tender and condition of contract can be had from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after 1st proximo.
A Deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to accompany each Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Office, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad Gauge Section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and samples can be seen at Parel Depot, on and after 1st proximo.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until such deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA, MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Kerosine oil.
Linseed oil, Raw and Boiled.
Tallow, best clarified, white.
Cotton Waste No. 1 to Company's Sample.
Do. 2 to do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere, Sabarmati and other Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of Rs. 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.
THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on applications. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Maroobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Oberemmoler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.

	Per 1 dos.	Qts.
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ ...
Los Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„ ...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„ ...
Chateau Lalitte	„ 23 0	„ ...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	„ ...
From MUNZER & BRANN.		Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	„ ...
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barrgrre	„ 16 0	„ ...
From J. ROSMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASEY.		
Carlovitz	„ 12 0	...

BRANDY.

	Per 1 dos.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy**	„ 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky *****	Rs. 24 0
„ „	„ 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 30 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	...
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 20 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	„ ...
Finest do	„ 20 0	„ ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 0	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per lb.	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Re 1 8
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 12 0

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.
THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,693
„ 1885	£386,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclus

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Paramatta (s), from London ; Titania (s), Trieste ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; and H. M. S. Clive, Cannanore.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Altmore left the dock on Saturday. The s.s. Cameo and California entered and the s.s. Rothesay left on Sunday. The s.s. Paramatta entered yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the above railway for the week ending the 2nd October 1886 was 2,978 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,473.

VIOLATION OF THE ABKARI LAW.—Framjee Pestonjee a bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Hewett, Latham and Co., was convicted by Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of selling liquor without a license, and was fined Rs. 20.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lall Bough, touching the death of Annpoorna, woman, aged 20 years, the wife of a mill labourer living at that locality. Deceased had been missing from her house since Saturday last, and her dead body was found floating in a well near by. The deceased since her marriage could not agree with her mother-in-law, and there were frequent quarrels between them. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and the ornaments and clothes that she had on, when last seen alive, were on her. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

A BAD CHARACTER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Shaik Imam, an old offender, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt, with a razor, to Byajee Buxoo. Mr. Dillon, inspector of police, prosecuted. It appeared that on Saturday evening last, at Chandanwady, the accused asked three or four comrades, including the complainant, to accompany him to the Apollo Bunder. On their refusing to do so, he rushed upon them, but they ran away, except the complainant, who was caught by him. Snatching a razor from the hand of a barber who was sitting close by, the accused made a cut with it across the complainant's neck. There were twenty-three previous convictions in evidence against the accused, who was convicted of the present charge and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

A DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Bidayey Sewgoolam, a servant to Jumnadass Devidas, a cloth merchant residing at Walkeshwar, and a man named Ramdeen Dyal, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 125, from the daughter of his master, aged 5 years, and sundry cotton sheets, valued Rs. 7, and accused No. 2 with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the stolen property. The first accused, with the assistance of accused No. 2, it appears, melted down the gold neck ornament, and sold it to a Bunnia shroff, and with the proceeds purchased sundry silver ornaments which they shared. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and accused No. 2 to two months' similar imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy presiding.

The following directors' report for the year ending the 30th June 1886 was submitted to the meeting :—Your directors have the pleasure to submit their usual annual report of the working of the mill, together with a profit and loss statement for the year ending 30th June 1886, and a balance sheet showing the general position of the company on that date. The profit and loss statement shows that the net profit earned this year is Government Rupees 57,852-14-9, and this, with the balance of Government Rs. 430-7-9 carried over from the previous year's account, makes a total of Government Rs. 58,283-6-6. Of this amount, Government Rs. 17,500 were distributed in February last as an *ad interim* dividend, at the rate of Government Rs. 25 per share, leaving Government Rs. 40,783-6-6, which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows—(*a*) To be written off mill building account for depreciation, Government Rs. 10,000-0-0 ; (*b*) as bonus to certain of the company's employés, Rs. 742-1-0 ; (*c*) in payment of a further dividend on 700 shares, at Government Rs. 40 per share, Rs. 28,000-0-0 ; (*d*) balance to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account, Rs. 2,040-14-6—Government Rs. 40,783-6-6. The profit for the year ending 30th June 1886 is unfortunately much less than in previous years, and is due to high prices paid for cotton during the greater part of the year, and to low prices realized for yarn in consequence of the keen competition with other mills. Your directors are, however, glad to be able to state that the comparatively low prices at which cotton has been contracted for since March last, bid fair to show better results next year. The machinery, buildings, and yarn and cloth stocks are, as before, insured for Government Rs. 7,35,000, and the cotton stock is fully covered by insurances for Government Rs. 1,60,000.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report and the audited accounts of the company made up to the 30th June 1886, declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, re-electing Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit as a director, and re-appointing Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna and Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and, the meeting terminated.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 20th October 1886, at 5-30 p.m. The following members were present : President in the chair—Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith. Members of the Council—Messrs. K. R. Kama, J Gerson da Cunha, Surgeon-Major W. Dymock and Surgeon-Major Geo. Waters. Secretary.—Mr. Basil Scott. Curator of the Museum—Mr. H. M. Phipson. Members—Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, P. B. Joshi, J. H. Street, W. F. Melvin, Nusservanji Jivanji, John de Cunha, E. Miller, F. L. Charles, D. R. Chichgar, and Bomanji Byramji Patel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The election of the following new members was announced :—Kavi Raj Shyamaldas, M.R.A.S., F.R. Hist. Soc., Odeypore ; Rai Bhadur Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., Calcutta ; Purabotumdass, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chanda, C.P. ; Lakshmishankar Misra, M.A., Benares ; Shamrao Narayan Laud, Dewan of Cambay ; H. H. Ranjit Singh, Raja of Ratlam ; Lieut. F. E. Johnston, R. A., Neemuch ; Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Bombay ; and Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C.S.I., Bombay.

The following donations were announced, and thanks were voted to the donor :—

TO THE MUSEUM.

From Mr. J. D. Inverarity.—Photograph of Kumars. Ditto of Banjaris.

The following paper was then read :—"On Hindoo Sacrifice," by Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh.

The author, in the course of his paper, stated that Hindoo sacrifices were divided into Aryan and non-Aryan ; the former, again being sub-divided into Vedic and Tantric. He then proceeded to discuss fully these several classes. The paper concluded by pointing out the antiquity and power of such superstitions. They were based on a misconception regarding the true nature of the Deity. Until the light of knowledge became more generally diffused those sacrifices in their various forms would continue to exist in India.

Thanks were voted to the author for his paper.

The discussion on the paper was postponed until the next meeting.

The members were invited to make contributions to the Museum and Library.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie between Mr. H. G. Gell and Mr. A. L. Tucker was played off yesterday, and resulted in an easy win for Mr. Gell by 3 games to love, viz., 15-8, 15-3, 15-6. The first game was secured by Gell chiefly owing to his good service, the second, though apparently the most runaway, was the best contested, as point by point was won after a hard rally. Yeoman service in the third game gave this and the Challenge Cup to Mr. Gell.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Previously registered	91	51	99	74	9	35	98	98
Oct. 24, Sunday	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	12
„ 25, Monday	0	28	0	23	0	33	0	60
Total.....	91	79	99	99	95	68	99	10
Corresponding date last year	72	85	72	64	71	13	67	91

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Town Council held their weekly meeting yesterday instead of Wednesday, in consequence of the Dewali holidays. Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presided, and the members present were :—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Surgeon-Major Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, Javerilal U. Yajnik, M. N. Banaji, and R. N. Khote.

THE TANSA LOAN.

The Municipal Commissioner forwarded the following letter from the Government of India, in reply to the memorial of the Municipal Corporation on the question of raising or guaranteeing the loan of 123 lakhs, required for carrying out the Tansa Water Works scheme and of the extension of the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1886.

Letter from the chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 286, dated 28th May 1886, forwarding, on behalf of the Corporation, a memorial to the Government of India praying that Government will either raise or guarantee the loan required for the carrying out of the Tansa Water Works Scheme, and that the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt may be extended over a greater number of years.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Municipalities, No. 134, dated 27th September 1886 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2,213, dated the 22nd June 1886, forwarding a memorial from the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in which a modification is asked for of previous orders declining—

1. To advance from Imperial revenues a loan of 123 lakhs of rupees for providing an increased supply of water in Bombay.

2. To extend the period of repayment of the balance due to Government on account of the loan granted for the Vehar Water Works so as to correspond with the period for the repayment of the present proposed loan.

"The Government of Bombay recommends that the Corporation be empowered to raise the loan under the guarantee of Government, and that the period for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt be extended.

"In reply I am directed to say that, as observed in my letter No. 8, dated the 2nd February 1886, the resources at the disposal of Government are not sufficient to permit the grant of a loan, and that in view of the many objections to the State guarantee of a loan to be raised by the Corporation, the Government of India is unable to comply with the request for such a guarantee.

"The Governor-General in Council, however, is willing, in consideration of the difficulties which no doubt attend the raising of a loan by the Corporation in the open market without a guarantee from the State so far to assist it as to extend the term for the repayment of the Vehar Water Works loan as requested.

"3. The Corporation observe that if it is obliged to raise the money required in the open market it will be essential that some legislative action be taken to free the hands of the Corporation in the matter of repayment by according to it not only as large a measure of freedom in this matter as is enjoyed by the Municipality of Calcutta, but also by leaving it completely unfettered as to the choice of the market in which, and the conditions on which, the loan is raised. On this point I am to say that although the Governor-General in Council cannot, having regard to the express orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, consent to the loan being raised elsewhere than in India, His Excellency in Council is willing to assist the Corporation by giving to it such reasonable latitude in the matter of raising loans as is given to the Calcutta Corporation. If there should be any real difference in the two cases, I am to request that the restrictions which the Municipality desires to have removed may be specified in view to the necessary action being taken for their removal."

Resolution.—Copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the chairman of the Municipal Corporation, for information.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

On the motion of the chairman the letter was recorded.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

Mr. Javerilal moved that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to enquire and report on the extent to which the adulteration of *ghee* is carried on in Bombay, and on the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by him under the existing provisions of the Municipal Acts to check the growth of the evil. He said his object in calling the attention of the Town Council once more to this question was to show that evidence on the subject of adulteration of *ghee* was fast accumulating, and that an inquiry into the matter was urgently called for. It was only the other day that four samples of *ghee* were submitted for examination to the Chemical Analyser to Government. His examination showed that two of the samples contained animal fat, and were most injurious to health. These samples were purchased from one of the better classes of shop-keepers in Bombay. When such shop-keepers were found to sell unwholesome *ghee* the Council might conceive of that large class of retail shop-keepers who sell *ghee* cheaper to the poorer classes. This adulteration is partly carried on in Bombay and partly up-country. In Bombay there are peculiar facilities for such adulteration, animal fat being sold in the bazaar, but *ghee* is often mixed with starch and potatoes. *Ghee* is imported into Bombay in large quantities ; it came from the Deccan and Guzerat districts, from Jafferabad and the Kattywar ports, and from Kurrachee and the Sind ports. He found that last year the imports into Bombay from the British ports in the Presidency were 581,000 lbs., from the Kattywar ports the imports were 236,000 lbs., from Kurrachee and Sind ports the imports were 143,000 lbs., from Madras 35,000. Kurrachee *ghee* is sold much cheaper in Bombay. It is found to contain animal fat largely. It is bought extensively by the native confectioners in Bombay, partly on account of the cheapness and partly because the adulteration with animal fat is not easily detected. Much of the *ghee* which came from the Deccan district was mixed with the oil of ground nuts. The Guzerati *ghee* was mixed largely with the oil of mhowra seed, called dolia. *Ghee* was also imported in large quantities from countries outside India. The imports from Turkey in Asia last year were 576,000 from Persia they were 196,000 lbs., from Mekran and Sonmeanee 33,000 lbs., and from Turkey in Europe 23,744 lbs. These imports of *ghee* from foreign country were found to to contain a large mixture of animal fat in them. But adulteration was not confined to *ghee*, and Mr. Javerilal had no objection to have the scope of inquiry extended to other articles, such as sweet oil, milk and vegetables. He urged the necessity for inquiry on two grounds : 1st, on the ground of public health, which the Municipality was bound to use its utmost exertions to preserve ; and, secondly, on the ground of such adulteration being repugnant to the religious feelings of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

The Chairman remarked that the authorities were differently situated to those of Calcutta in regard to to this matter. The action of the Bengal Government was rendered necessary from the fact that the Calcutta Municipal Act did not contain the same provision as was to be found in the Bombay Act regarding the adulteration of articles intended for food, drink or medicine. There was no doubt from the fact of two out of four samples being condemned that the adulteration of *ghee* must be extensive. As there had been besides considerable discussion on the other side of India any action the Council resolved upon would be well taken.

Colonel Portman pointed out that the Council had already decided with regard to the adulteration of milk, they could not prosecute under the clause referred to by the chairman, the whole question hingeing on the point what was to be condemned as "unfit for food."

The Rao. Saheb V. N. Mandlik did not offer any opposition to the motion, but said that the good which might be effected by any action of the Council was nothing to what might result from a large amount of action on the part of the people themselves. The analysis of *ghee* and the detection of the admixture of animal fat was a most complicated process, occupying in each instance between five or six hours. Even then it was perhaps impossible to say whether any particular kind of fat existed or not. He had been consulted on the subject by persons desirous of the Corporation moving in the matter, and he had advised these persons that the Municipality was powerless. They had accordingly adopted a course which he hoped would be imitated by other sections of the community. These persons—Marwaries—had licensed five shops with their own money and on certain terms, and their people made their own purchases at these places, the ghee being tested by their own officer and by the Assistant Chemical Analyst. The present resolution dealt with the general question of adulteration of which he could safely say he saw neither the beginning nor the end. In England the adulteration dispute had ended in an arrangement which he could not regard as satisfactory. If a case was once taken before a Magistrate on the ground that certain adulteration was detrimental they would open a question which he was afraid the Council could never overtake. What could be done was by the enforcement of the section of the Penal Code by the purchasers themselves, to whom was sold something which was represented to be but was not *ghee*.

Dr. Waters also supported the resolution, which was adopted without opposition.

The Council then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 8th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lord Shaftesbury	Mrs Wilson and infant
Mr Fagel Toynbee	Miss Gray
Mr and Mrs Wilky	Mrs and Miss Tollemache
Mrs Sladen and 2 daughters	Mrs Story.
Lady Edge and family	Mr E R Smitham
Col C L Prendergast	Mr and Mrs John & family
Mrs Nicolay	Mr A Leith
Mr W C Holmes	Mr Williams
Mrs Jas White	Mr Cummusky
Col and Mrs Le Geyt	Mr Emerson and infant
Rev A C Mortland	Dr and Miss Tyler
Rev W S Kelly	Miss Williams
Mrs Galpine & 2 daughters	Mrs Couldray and family
Sir Samuel and Lady Baker	Lt R P Warren
Mr J D Lees	Mr James Moore
Mr F Clegg	Capt Carew, CIE
Mr and Mrs Highet	Mr Rankine
Miss R James	Mr Gemmel
Mrs Buckingham and infant	Mr Joseph Haynes
Mr J B Dick	Mr James Hayes
Mr and Mrs Woolcombe	Mr James White
Governor F W Halliday	Mr Jno Bargin
Mrs Fortune and child	Mr and Mrs Sharp & infant
Mr J S Brown	Mr Sharp, junior
Mr F Grant	Miss Sharp
Mr C F Stovell	Mr Charles Taylor
Mr W Nathan	Mr J Reed
Mr F W Carne	Mr J Walker
Mr D W Aikman	Mr D Knight
Mr J C Lyle	Mr W Dennis
Mr R Barnes	Mr A Cook
Mr J C Beresford	Mr S Holland
Mr J K Searight	Mr A E Dickinson
Mr A H Brown	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Mrs and Miss Spitta	Mr D Fuchs
Mr J C Douglas	Mr Max von Eynern
Mr Boepinck	Mr J Karpelas
Mr and Mrs E Glazier	Mr J B Richey

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W H Dobbie	Mr B B Russell
Mr Paisley	Mr R J Bruce
Surr H Greany	Mr C L Sim
Mr Dalzell	Mr and Mrs Laidlaw
Mr J Ford	Maj H Wylie
Mr W H Bennett	Mr G A Dolby
Mr W Fuchs	Mr F W Ludlow
Capt H Urmston	Mrs and Miss Orr
Mr Mulvany	Mr Finckh
Mr J C Hewett	Mr and Mrs Rule
Maj Hutchinson	Mr R Dougal
Mr Westland	Maj-Genl Sir C Gough
Mr W S Sangster	Col and Mrs H Smythe
Mr and Mrs W S Sullivan	Mr J P Thomas
Mr J Jones	Mr R S Whiteaways
Mr and Mrs D A Crombie	Mr A Schneider

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Jamura Mr Geigy and friend

FROM ADEN.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay Rev C King

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

The appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, as Her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the affairs of Mauritius, has been gazetted.

The Marquis of Salisbury remains at the Chalet Cecil, Dieppe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left London on Monday evening for Berlin, and will be absent from England about a fortnight.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, on Tuesday, received at the Foreign Office, first the Russian, and afterwards the Turkish Ambassador, with both of whom he had lengthened interviews.

The Committee appointed by the Prince of Wales to consider the complaints against the arrangements made at the Colonial Exhibition for the representation of Australian wines has reported that the complaints in question have no just foundation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Saturday, attended a great Conservative demonstration in Oakfield Park, Dartford, and was enthusiastically received. Responding to numerous congratulatory addresses from local associations, he entered at length into public affairs, dwelling especially on the paramount importance of maintaining intact the existing unity among all friends of the Union, and also of effectually curbing Parliamentary obstruction. He the sketched a programme of legislation for a future session, embracing the questions of Local Government, Land Transfer, Freehold Plots and Allotments for Labourers Tithes, the Licensing Laws, and Railway Rates. Rouching on Ireland, he advocated a system of peasant proprietorship combined with a strict enforcement of law and order and respect for rights of property, declaring his firm belief that the attempts of agitators to creat acute disorder in the coming winter would utterly fail. Referring, lastly, to events in the Balkan Peninsula, he affirmed that those Powers which sought the peace of Europe and the liberty of nations would always command England's sympathy and support.

On Monday Nationalist deputations waited on Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden, to present him with the freedom of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel, and also with and address, signed by 500,000 Irishwomen, in recognition of his services to their country. In a lengthened reply he said that it was only the hope of conducing to the settlement of the Irish question which kept him in public life. Repudiating the name of Separatist, he declared his strong conviction that the Home Rule cause, being now enrolled as an article of the Liberal creed, would achieve an ultimate, if not an early, triumph.

The Marquis of Ripon spoke at a Liberal gathering at Brigg on Tuesday night, and animadverted upon Lord R. Churchill's speech at Dartford.

The Rev. W. H. Thompson, D.D., F.S.A., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at the College-lodge, on Friday, aged 76.

The 26th Annual Church Congress assembled at Wakefield on Tuesday, the Bishop of Ripon presiding. The introductory sermons were preached by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Meath, and the Bishop of Edinburgh. The president then delivered his inaugural address, and various important church questions have since been discussed.

The autumn meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute was open on Wednesday at the Institution of Civil Engineers. Dr. Percy, F. R. S. presided, and Sir H. Bessemer, Sir F. Bramwell, Sir F. Abel, and other eminent persons took part in the proceedings.

A demonstration organized by the Radical Federation was held in Trafalgar-square on Sunday in favour of free education, and against the new action of the London School Board.

An explosion took place in the Silkstone colliery, Altofts, near Wakefield, on Saturday, by which 21 working miners lost their lives.

At the Staunton Colliery, Leicestershire, on Wednesday, Mr. Lakin, the proprietor of the mine, two of his sons and a lad named Stewart, were suffocated by chokedamp, the first two victims having gone down to inspect the workings, while the others perished in attempts at their rescue.

The Royal Commission appointed, with Earl Cowper as chairman, to investigate the working of the Irish Land Act commenced its labours at Dublin on Wednesday.

The inquiry into the late riots at Belfast was opened in that town on Monday by Mr. Justice Day, and is still proceeding. The Court having refused to allow the witness to be cross-examined by counsel retained on behalf of certain local bodies, the members of the Bar withdrew from the tribunal.

A band of marauders on Monday morning forced their way into the dwellings of a farmer named Jones, near Kanturk, and demanded a gun that was in the house from his two daughters. The request being refused, the ruffians fired upon the women, wounding them both dangerously, and then made off.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. Charles M. Barrow, C.B., Bo.S.C. ; Col. A. O'H. Clay, Mad. Ret. ; Major-Gen. G. Briggs, Mad. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. Thomas Moore ; Major William A. Bailie ; Col. Duncan Macpherson, C.B. ; Rear-Admiral Bedford, C. T. Pim, R. N. ; Capt. William Prowse, R.N. ; Capt. John Thompson ; Dr. Currie ; Rev. W. H. Thompson ; D. D. F. S. A ; Mr. F. W. Greenwood ; Mr. Clement M. Ingleby ; Mr. G. W. Latham ; Mr. John Graham ; Mr. J. H. Skene ; Lady Hobart.

GENERAL KAULBARS, failing to bend the Bulgarian Regency to his will, has tried his influence with the inhabitants of Sofia in public meeting assembled ; but here, too, his interposition only roused a storm of indignation, and he had to quit the tribune baffled. In spite, however, of his ill success in the capital he has since entered on a political tour through the provinces ; but hitherto has been everywhere assailed with calls for the convocation of the Sobranje and the trial of the conspirators.

The Russian Consul is reported to have tried to tempt the commander of the garrison at Ruschuk to release the conspirators, but without effect.

It is reported that the Austrian Government are about to protest against the extraordinary proceedings of the Russian Diplomatic Agent in Bulgaria, as being calculated to provoke tumult and violence.

M. Tisza's enunciation of policy on Balkan affairs has evoked a favourable response almost everywhere except in Russia.

The St. Petersburg newspapers assert that the Bulgarian army has begun to pronounce in favour of Russia, three regiments at Shumla having already called upon the Regency to comply with the Czar's demends.

There are rumours from Constantinople that a plan is in contemplation for erecting Bulgaria into a kind of Eastern Switzerland, under the guarantee of the Great Powers.

At Berlin, Lord R. Churchill's Dartford speech is regarded as the complement of M. Tisza's declarations, and as foreshadowing and Anglo-Austrian alliance, should Russia infringe the Berlin Treaty.

The Cabinet at Madrid, by the desire of the Queen-Regent, has decided to commute to military imprisonment for life the death sentences passed on General Villacampa, Lieutenant Gonzales, and four sergeants.

The Duke of Seville, who lately escaped to France from Minorca, where he was a prisoner on parole, has issued a manifesto proclaiming his desire, as a Spaniard to overturn the existing monarchy and set up a Republic.

A despatch received in Paris from the French Resident in Madagascar reports some improvement in his relations with the Hova Government.

Prince Melissano, a Neapolitan, shot himself dead in Paris on Tuesday, on finding his name posted up in his club as a defaulter at the gaming table.

Tamai was captured yesterday by the "friendlies," after severe fighting.

A Commission, presided over by Sir C. Aitchison has been appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the best means of providing for the increased employment of natives in the Civil Service.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

DEPUTATIONS representing the Corporations of Cork, Limertick, Waterford, and Clonmel, and the women of Ireland, waited on Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle on Monday, Oct. 4, and presented him with the freedom of the boroughs named with an address from the women of the sister-isle.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said that with regard to their invitation to visit Ireland, at his time of life it was necessarily uncertain whether he could accept it, but at any rate he assured them that they had his heartfelt sympathy. It was sometimes said that by the proposals now made in the direction of a separate Legislature for Ireland he was performing an act of renunciation in reference to his former attitude in dealing with Ireland. He need hardly assure them that such was not the case. There was never a moment when he left greater thankfulness than now for the share he had had in the enactment of the important measures relating to that country. It had been due to them in a large degree that the whole character of the Irish controversy had been altered, that they were not now contemplating such dreadful alternatives as their fathers had to face nearly a century ago, nor that alternative which the Duke of Wellington had to face when he said he proposed Roman Catholic emancipation as an alternative to civil war. It was necessary that such a proposal as that which the late Government had made should be put forward in accord with the earnest desires of the Irish nation ; but it was also necessary that it should be made clear that the proposal stood within the limits of imperial honour, safety, and welfare. These aims had been completely attained. They were, he thought, essential conditions to the work, and they were conditions which being fulfilled had been sustained by that singular mildness and temperance of expression which had, so far as he had observed, been characteristic of the conduct of Irishmen in every stage of the agitation down to the present moment. Animadverting on the recent riots in Belfast, he said he rejoiced that the cause in which the deputation were embarked was the cause of order, peace, and legality. He would only say one word as to his own personal position. Ireland was the key to that position. At a period of public life when retirement would have been, of course, most agreeable to the ordinary laws of nature, he had the hope of conducting in some small measure to the settlement of this great question, and it was that hope alone which kept him where he was. He would not tell, of course, what public questions might arise ; but speaking of matters as he now saw them, he was there to remain or withdraw simply as might appear to him to be good for the progress of this question. He was of opinion that the interest of England quite as much as that of Ireland, was involved in this question. On the lowest of all the grounds, the mere question of civil and military, economy, it was to the interest of England at the present moment. The civil government of Ireland cost every year 16s. a head of the population, while the civil government of England and Scotland cost only 8s. per head. But there was a far higher ground for acceding to the request of Ireland. The character of England required it ; and, however disagreeable it might be to many Englishmen to have that subject opened up, it was absolutely necessary that it should be opened up in order that the country might know and finally be convinced that there was a stain upon her character in respect to her relations with Ireland, and that it was necessary that that stain should be removed. The term separation was now somewhat unscrupulously used by their opponents in regard to the proposal contained in the Government of Ireland Bill ; but it must be known that separation was not in the minds of the promoters of that Bill. Proceeding to deal at some length with the conditions which surrounded Grattan's Parliament, he said that though that body was very liable to sinister influence, it made great and beneficial changes in the laws of the country and on no occasion did it refuse to do any good act for Ireland which the British Government desired, while it had a true and genuine sentiment of nationality—a sentiment the loss of which was the heaviest, most deplorable, and most degrading that any country could sustain. He courted careful comparison between that institution and the body now sought to be established in Dublin. This system contemplated under his Bill would give far more effectual liberty and self-government to Ireland than was attained or could have been attained under the Grattan Parliament until its relations with the Executive were fundamentally changed. It was not understood why they went back on that historical Parliament, and unfolded the deplorable pages of history which immediately preceded the consummation of the Act of Union. For himself, he felt he was under obligations in this matter. At times he had made sharp attacks on more than one foreign Government with a practical object ; and having done so in regard to other countries he could not keep back misdeeds for which England was responsible. Attacks on the Turkish and Neapolitan Government made by him were heartily approved in England. His witnesses were Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Lecky, and Goldwin Smith, the two latter of whom were among their most active opponents ; and the only two persons, as far as he knew, of real historic eminence who were against them, were those who had said the very words which formed the foundation of their action. Lord Cornwallis had said that numberless murders were being hourly committed without inquiry. Those were not murders by Whiteboys or Moonlighters, but were the acts of the agents and officers of the Government. The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam was one of the greatest events in the history of Ireland ; and Mr. Lecky, in dealing with it, said the rebellion of 1798, with its accumulated miseries, was the direct consequence of that recall. Mr. Lecky also told them that the petitions against the Union were signed by 700,000 while those in favour had only 7,000. It would be said Ireland had a Parliament. That was so ; but one of the contentions of the opponents of the Union was that the Parliament ought to be dissolved, and that the Irish people should be consulted. That plea was not admitted, and the decision was carried by the votes of placemen. Mr. Goldwin Smith said the Union was legally valid ; but to give it moral validity it required the ratification of the Irish people, and that not having been obtained it did not morally bind the people. Hence the necessity for reopening the pages of past history. From 1782 till 1800 Ireland was a nation, and it was necessary to show whether the Act depriving her of the privileges she then enjoyed was free and deliberate. Coming to the present position of political affairs, he pointed out that Parliament was now composed of four sections. The position of the Nationalists he need not describe, for they meant to contend for the establishment of the great design they had in view. As to the Government, he would say nothing of their measures in the way of controversy and reproach. They had encouraged the occupiers of land in Ireland to believe that the judicial rents could be reviewed and in some cases reduced. He considered that declaration to be embodied in the very appointment of the Land Commission, and he considered it also to be embodied in the speech of Lord Salisbury when at the commencement of the session it was contended that in Ireland the judicial rents could not be paid ; but he said, "I do not accept that statement to any great extent." In regard to the legislation which the Government intended to propose next session, he (Mr. Gladstone) reserved his judgment, and also upon that wonderful encyclopedia of promises which appeared to have been delivered on Saturday by a gentleman of whose performances they knew much less than of his promises. He had not gathered from the declaration of their opponents that there were fresh concessions that could reasonably be made upon their side on the Irish question. He did not wish to close the possibility of a *modus vivendi* in the future, but he did not gather that anything remained to be done on that subject. He was of opinion that it might be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms on which in the Bill of the late Government a settlement was to be made. It might be that full justice to Ireland required that there should be a very careful investigation into the financial history of that country before they arrived at a positive decision on that part of the subject. It was a matter for surprise that the Irish question had made such great progress. The people of Scotland had expressed their approval by two to one ; in Wales and in the north of England the majority was with them. In London, unhappily, it was against them—a fact explained by the utter absence of experience of local self-government on the part of Londoners. The Liberals had suffered a great defeat, owing to the action of the action of the dissentient Liberals. He knew that a number of these would not agree with the declarations of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain to maintain the present Government in power, no matter what question arose ; and in view of these declarations by the leaders of that section of the House of Commons, he described them as having become "nothing else but a tail of the Tory party." The Irish cause was formally adopted and enrolled as an article in the creed of the Liberal parts, and that adoption and enrolment in the cage of every great subject had formed the precursor of triumph. Over the future of the question there was a dark veil. He could not tell what might be the course of events in detail ; but he had a full conviction that behind the veil, in a position of no serious historic distance, lay a great triumph for their cause. There might be a period of bitterness and sadness intervening ; but he hoped that the triumph would come with promptitude, and joy.

INDIAN IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following is a translation, given by the *Daily News*, of a letter written by a native of Ceylon engaged in industrial pursuits at South Kensington to his family :—

London is such a big country—bigger than Ceylon, and there is so much to see, only that I am afraid I cannot tell you everything. You must know here there are no roads as in Ceylon. I mean on both sides there is a broad walk. On these only people go. The centre is kept for bandies. The different kind of bandies I cannot describe. There are so many of them that it is difficult and dangerous to go on the road. Asses are used here as horses. Most of the bandies have the driver at the back. You will recollect a doctor near Galle Face driving in Colombo. Well, the bandies are like that. Lately I saw plenty of bandies, all new, and the horse-keepers in fine clothes. The bandies here are like the "thaneegon-carathays" in Colombo—so many. I must say I had the great pleasure and the very great fright of riding in the Underground Railway. A man told me the railway is cut through hard chunam, and the sea is overhead. I did not feel cold, but quite hot with perspiration and fright. I have been gaining some news about the railway from a kind gentleman who speaks Sinhalese, and he says more than 1,000 trains pass through one station every day, and I believe it. There are so many rails put on the ground. When I see the train I always think of the trip to see the Queen ! Her Majesty came again on the 15th inst., and we once more had the good fortune to see her. Many English try to see her and cannot, but we poor Sinhalese have seen her more times (and spoken to her) than most of the Europeans in Ceylon. The Englishman here is very common. When he comes to Ceylon he is a great man ; but a black man is a great man in England. I hear that all the English on the seashore are fishermen, and only the great lords and ladies who are rich have seen the sea. This must be true, because I see many people in good clothes go to houses like our "Bath Kaddays" for some eating. In the railway stations also there are "Kaddays" for eating. I think I did not tell you about the churches here. There are so many, and such big ones. I, like a good Catholic, once went to the Cathedral. The service was very grand. Such fine music ! It commenced at eight o'clock, but it appears there is service every hour. It is strange I see more people go on Sunday by train than on other days. I think they go on pleasure. I told you about the Queen. When she came there were with her her last daughter and her husband, but not much people. There were Mr. Birch, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Shand, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Trimen, and one or two others whose names I don't know, in the Court. Her Majesty looked very long at the Indian Court, and then she came to the Ceylon Court. She looked at many things, but especially at the jewels. Everybody looks at these. How can they go away without looking at the best things in the whole Exhibition ? The gentleman in charge was in Colombo, I recollect seeing him, but I don't know his name. I will find it out. Near about this place is a place where the Queen was born. I was told so and believe it. There is a fine garden here, and there are always plenty of European ayahs and children, and soldiers always pass. I don't know, but I think the soldiers come to see the ayahs. There are several gardens here. One has a fine row of trees on both sides. Only high gentlemen and ladies go there in fine carriages with four horses. You must be here to see the carriages. Each carriage has a man like what our Rajah Sir Arthur Gordon has got on his carriage, dressed nicely and another man with a bugle. Near the railway station are the hotels, the Cannon-street Hotel, the Euston-square, and the Terminus Hotel. Each house has letters painted in front all over the place like Cave's shop in Colombo. It looks nice. My guide tells me it is advertising, but I tell him I only know people advertise in newspapers. I am also pointed out several big houses as private hotels—like those in the Pettah. All houses are hotels. It appears a cigar in a big hotel costs 2s. 6d., but I don't believe it. The few Jaffna cigars I bought from "charity box" are over and I now smoke a clay pipe, and black tobacco. I hear the duty here is very high. Near about Charing-cross are all the shops, courts, theatres, &c. There are several theatres—ten minutes will take you to one. The English people are very fond of going out in the night, and it is owing to this there are so many theatres. It is said some are good and some bad. In the good ones the charges are high, but to the low ones one can go for 1s. Went to see a performance by people dressed like Africans with "Rabanas" and "Katuwas." The faces were painted black, and they made us laugh too much. The play commenced at eight o'clock in the evening at James's Hall

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

In our report of Saturday evening we gave the quotation of Bar Silver on that day at 45 5-16d., as received through Reuter; but we since learn that private messages quote the price as 45⅝d. per oz. The latest quotation for Consols is 100⅝, a fall of ⅛th on last Friday's rate.

Although arrivals in Liverpool were called strong on Saturday, the quotations now to hand show a decline of 3-64d. for October-November, of 1-64d. for November-December and January-February, and of 1-32d. for February-March; while for December-January the rate remains unchanged. The decline in New York Futures for February on Saturday was six points from the previous day's quotation, as already stated in our last report; but the closing quotation should have been given as 9·16.

MONEY.—As we mentioned some days ago, there has been a considerably easier feeling in monetary circles; and this is confirmed by the Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week eading on Saturday, an extract of which, compared with the previous week, we now subjoin. It will be seen therefrom that the Cash Balance at the Presidency Bank had increased by about sixteen and three-quarter lakhs; while, at the same time, Loans and Bills discounted had diminished by about seven lakhs and six and a half lakhs, respectively.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	1,47,747
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	1,37,406
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	4,466
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	28,867
Loans	Dec. ,,	7,07,901
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	6,54,633
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	92,376
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	16,25,732

COTTON.—We have now the Chamber's telegraphic reports to date, and the situation shows but little change from that which existed when we last referred to this subject. There is nothing special to notice about Bengals, the crop of which is now being harvested. The previous report that the plants in the Nagpore district had been seriously damaged by rain is confirmed; and at Barsee, although the weather, after heavy rain, looked like clearing up, it was considered certain that the crop would sustain serious damage. At Dhulia the Cotton plants had been materially, and at Julgaum slightly, hurt by too much rain. At Broach, also, fine weather was wanted; but the damage to the cotton plants, so far, had been but slight. At Kamgaon and Oomrawuttee there was every appearance of fine weather setting in, and in the former district picking had partially commenced. At Sholapore the plants were flourishing, as they were also at Bellary, where they were in flower. In the Dhollerah district, prospects were improving in Dhollerah proper; while at Wudwan and Bhownuggur the plants were said to be flourishing.

Our market for this staple has been flat and weaker to-day, and sellers have given way about Rs. 2 per candy; but still business appears impracticable. We now quote Bengals at Rs. 156, Rs. 163, and Rs. 170, for "Good," "Fully Good," and "Fine," respectively, November delivery, and a Rupee lower for each month further forward.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is absolutely nothing doing in this market, the previous dulness being intensified by the holiday feeling existing in connection with the *Dewalee*.

Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,100 bales.
Wheat	22,034 cwts.
Linseed	2,3 9 ,,
Rapeseed	3,030 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,119 ,,
Poppyseed	231 ,,

FREIGHTS.—No fresh transactions have been reported, and our quotations must be taken as last given.

EXCHANGE has continued firm at our opening rates, and on receipt of Calcutta advices, which gave 1-32d. to 1-16d. above us, there was a further partial advance here. But for the Calcutta news rates might have been a little easier with us, owing to the more favourable state of the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, as shown above. But although few House Bills were offering there was a still smaller demand for Bank Paper. For next year operations have been in Bank demand drafts for February at 1s. 5 5-16d; while three months' sight Credits for January-February have been placed at 1s. 5 17-32d. and for April at 1s. 5⅝d.—all being higher than Saturday's sales. The following are this evening's quotations; and the Banks will be closed for the next three days for the Dewalee holidays :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13 32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5⅜ to 21-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·36	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been little doing in this market to-day, but Four per cent. have fallen 1-16, and close at 97 13-16. Four-and-a-half are unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market is closed for the Dewalee holidays.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd October, as compared with the statement of the 16th October :—

	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,39,152	48,16,919
do. do. Branches	15,36,046	15, 0,640
Other Deposits	1,76,75,421	1,76,79,887
Post Bills	17,089	22,193
Cash Credits undrawn	9,64,068	10,38,217
	3,74,63,806	3,75,77,866
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,39,084	39,01,217
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	29,41,944	27,92,763
Loans, on Security of do	54,41,906	47,34,005
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,685	2,761
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,74,83,969	1,68,29,396
Stamps	32,900	32,853
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	35,254	10,754
Cash Balances with Correspondence	6,15,192	6,67,568
Cash and Currency Notes	66 78,284	83,04,016
	3,74,63,806	3,75,77,866

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 24.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·90
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NW, N, NNE, NW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	293
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	1·66
,, ,, year	99·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th Oct. From midnight to midnight.	0·00

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "Spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—Sept. 27, at 24, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park the wife of Major William Payne George, Royal Artillery, of a son.
GRATTAN—Sept 26, at Meterstrasse, Hanover, the wife of Colonel Gratten, late 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, of a daughter.
HEATHCOTE—Sept 25, at Hursley, near Winchester, the wife of Major C G Heathcote, late 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.
KEY—Sept 26, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of A Cooper Key, R A, of a son.
SIMPSON—Sept 25, at 5, Holyrood-terrace, the Hoe, Plymouth, the wife of Major Alex Ward Simpson, 1st Battalion The Royal Irish, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—APPACH—Sept 23, at the parish church, St. Mary's, Kintbury, Maurice Chapman, youngest son of the late Sir George William Anderson, K C B, to Josephine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Hobson Appach, Esq, of Elcot Park, Kintbury, Berks.
FEDDEN—ALLEN—Sept 23, at the parish church, Cowfold, Francis Fedden, C E R S M, F G S, Deputy Superintendent Geological Survey of India, to Annie, eldest daughter of William Henry Allen, of The Drewitts, near Cowfold, and No. 1, Dean's-yard, Westminster.
FOOKS—DODGSON—Oct 5, at St Saviour's, Paddington, George Ernest Fooks, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Alexina Louisa, eldest daughter of J C Dodgson, Esq. late Bengal Civil Service.
GRIFFIN—METCALFE—Sept 28, at the Church of the Ascension, Balham-hill, Frederic Gerald Griffin, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, second son of the late Lieut-Colonel C L Griffin, 45th Regiment, to Clara Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel W Metcalfe, Bengal Staff Corps.
LEWIS—GREGORY—Sept 28, at St. Mary's, Platt, Sevenoaks, William Cuthbert Lewis, AM, Inst CE, Madras Public Works Department, eldest son of the Rev G B Lewis, Vicar of Kemsing, to Mary Matilda, daughter of the Rev F T Gregory, Vicar of Platt.
MARSHALL—UPPERTON—Sept 28, at Parish Chu ch, Cheshire, Henry Stapylton Marshall, Captain 2nd Battalion heshire Regiment, eldest son of T H Marshall, Esq, Lieut-Colonel 3rd Battal on Cheshire Regiment, of Hartford Bcuse, Cheshire, to Henrietta Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev Canon Upperton, Vicar of Ince.
PEACOCKE—VINCENT—Sept 26, at St Stephen's, East Twickenham, J C Harding Peacocke, Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, to Norah, daughter of the late William Vincent, of Wastdale, Terenure, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Sept 28, at Eastcott Lodge, near Pinney, John Law Baker, Esq, formerly of the Madras Army, in his 98th year.
DAVIS—Sept 27, at Hitchin, after a short illness, Blanche, wife of Lieut-Colonel Arthur Davis, late Bombay Army, aged 39.
HAYNE—Sept 24, at Folkestone, George William Hayne, late Captain in H M's 13th Hussars, aged 47.
HODGSON—Sept 26, at the residence of his sister, 38, Charleville-road, West Kensington, Major-General Septimus Hodgson, late H M's 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 51.
KNOX—Sept 23, at Dalle Park, Arundel, Arthur Edward Knox, Esq, late 2nd Life Guards, and formerly of Trotton House, Midhurst, in his 79th year.
LACY—Sept 23, at Reichenhall, Bavaria, General Richard Walter Lacy, late Lieut-Colonel 6th Regiment, third son of the late Major-General Lacy, R A, aged 76.
PRICKETT—Sept 23, at Bo cess Hill, Hull, George Prickett, Esq, J P, formerly Lieut-Colonel 5th West York Militia, aged 66.
STAFF—Sept 25, at Stoke Newington, George Frederick, second surviving son of Elliz.beth and the late Robert Staff, of East-road, aged 38.
WEBB—Sept 25, at Chadnor Villa, Cheltenham, Commander Augustus H Webb, R N, aged 52.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FORDE—October 25, at Malabar Hill, Arthur William Forde, Esq., M I C E., Consulting Engineer to the Municipality, Bombay, aged 65. Funeral will leave the residence, Malabar Hill, at ½ to 4 o'clock, Sewree Cemetery 5 o'clock this evening (26th).
FARRAN—October 25, at Mahableshwar, Jack Bertram Chomley, youngest son of C. F. Farran, Esq., aged 11 months.
HUNTER—October 23, at 5, Armenian Lane, Maud Ellen Hunter, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Hunter, aged 3 months and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1886.

THE prospects of the Colonial and Indian Institute which it is proposed to found in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee are not by any means uncloaded. The Government of India, it is true, are reported to "be taking great interest in it," and we have shown how, on the all-important assumption that it is put upon a practical basis and that India is allowed to take its due part in the control of the institution, it may be made fully deserving of any support that the Government and the leading States of the country may chose to accord it. Canada, too, has shown interest in it and has given proof of its interest by subscribing £30,000 to the funds. Queensland and South Australia have promised to contribute, despite the mortification of the colonists at discovering that South Kensington has palmed off bad Spanish sherry as a product of the Australian vineyards. But the Australians, though willing to subscribe handsomely, want to know more about the matter before they pay their money. There is much confusion at the antipodes as to what it is that people in London think of doing, a proposal for re-opening the present Exhibition next year having somehow got mixed up with the larger and more permanent scheme to which the Prince of Wales has attached his name. We cannot say that the Australians are singular in their uncertainty. In London itself people are in doubt as to what the Institute is to be, where it is to be situated, and what precise functions it is to perform, and it is evident that one or two questions of esssential importance will have to be settled once for all before the Prince of Wales and those who are associated with him will be in a position to appeal to the public and to the Governments concerned, with any prospect of securing a large response. India will readily part with her money so soon as she is satisfied that it is to be applied in a practical, businesslike way, to the attainment of practical, businesslike ends. Let it be made certain that the Institute will crystallise and make permanent all those utilities which Sir Edward Buck lately pointed out as embodied in a well managed exhibition of Indian products, and the response will come promptly and generously enough. But public opinion in this country, like public opinion in the Australian colonies, being still in a state of uncertainty upon the project itself, is decidedly opposed to subscribing money for an undefined purpose. And that the purpose of the Prince of Wales's scheme is as yet undefined in some important respects is the most certain thing about it.

The objection of the Australians to a re-opening of the Exhibition next year is not at all superfluous, albeit that there is no chance of any such course being resorted to. It is a manifestation of a decided and very general belief that the professional Exhibition managers have had their fling quite long enough, and that the less they have to do in the working out of this new enterprise the better. A contributor who has had particularly good opportunities for learning the truth of the matter told us a good deal last week about the feeling which prevails on the subject in London, where the Exhibition-walla, though he has brought about some startling successes of the Barnum order, has not somehow won the confidence of the public in his work. And the danger of the moment is that the Exhibition-walla, whose occupation has been endangered by the determination to have no great show at Kensington next year, will get the Prince of Wales's project into his own hands, will run it for no higher purpose than to score a showman's success, and that India and the Colonies will get as much benefit from the concern as the inhabitants of Saturn and Jupiter. No enthusiasm for a good idea—and the Prince of Wales has held up a good idea if the application of it is as good as the conception—should blind the public in India or in the Colonies to the necessity of resisting at starting any tendencies that there may be to put the new Institute on the basis of a South Kensington show. We have no rupees to give away for the construction of a new palace of varieties; if we had, we should locate it in Calcutta or Bombay, which are in more need of places of amusement than London, and which would rather Sir Philip Owen spent their money under their supervision and control here than in London. Hard words should not unnecessarily be imported into the consideration of the question, but we cannot give too much prominence to the fact that exhibition management in London has of late year developed into a trade, whose objects are private gain and not public utility; that the records of the trade are not any better than they should be, since those who have taken to it have shown an awkward objection to the production of their accounts; that the monopoly which has been built up has become selfish and domineering, so much so that it is notorious that the India Office has on more than one occasion been powerless against the South Kensington "ring." It is easy to see what the result would be if the Colonial and Indian Institute were to fall into the hands of the Ring. It would, in the first instance, be located at South Kenington. It would become part and parcel of the great Kensington system, and be a subordinate item in a greater whole. When the attraction of novelty had worn off it would fall back into the dulness which has overtaken the Great Natural History Museum in that part, though it might prove useful to holiday-seekers on a wet afternoon. Anticipations of this sort seem already to loom large in the view of the wealthy men of the City who had been invited to help forward the enterprise. They will not help it forward if the Institute is to be set up in a locality where it would surely lapse into useless drowsiness, where the mercantile classes and public would forget its existence, and where as an organization for bringing the products of the Empire within sight and touch of English buyers it would be useless. The City will have nothing to do with South Kensington; it will have nothing to do with the Exhibition-wallas. Nor—if they are wise—will India and the Colonies.

The Institute, if any success is to attend it, must be the outcome of a combined effort on the part of the Colonial and Indian Governments, and it must never go out of their effective control. Its constitution must be determined, not by an irresponsible committee representing no one but themselves, but by the Governments interested, either directly or through their representatives. The Agents General for the Colonies would be the natural spokesmen of the Colonial Governments in the matter, and if Sir Edward Buck could be delegated for the purpose no one would look beter after Indian interests in the scheme than he. To him and Dr. Watts we owe the magnificent collection of the Economic Products of India which in the recent Exhibition revealed to the English public hitherto unthought of industrial possibilities in this country. We do not expect much more for the Institute than that it shall continue and enlarge that representation, renewing samples and specimens, and laying them before the English buyer and the English manufacturer with all the information that may be necessary to place them effectively in the English market. It will only be worth while for India to participate in the enterprise for commercial purposes and by commercial methods. Hence the Institute, if we are to contribute to it, must have more of the character of a sample room than of a museum. We do not want to instruct the people of England, except in regard to the wares that we have to dispose of; we want to make no display except such as will widen the courses of our trade, and give us a market where we had none before. If the Colonial and Indian Institute can do that for us—and provided that it be put upon a right basis we believe that it can—such contribution as the British and native Governments in India may make to the fund will be well laid out. If the constitution of the Institute fall short of this—if it fail to secure to the contributing Governments adequate control over their respective departments—they will be justified in holding aloof on the ground of an inadequate guarantee that the money they are asked to subscribe will yield any return. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will imitate the caution of the Australian colonies, holding back until there are clear indications of the uses to which the money is to be put. When these are given they may subscribe handsomely, and may call upon the native States to co-operate with them in the work.

Now that the monsoon may be said to be fairly over, and the thousand and one small craft of sorts that ply from the various bunders may take to the water without fear of being overwhelmed by sudden storms—though after Sunday evening's unexpected outburst it is as well not to be too confident on that point—holiday-makers will be arranging for picnics and excursions to some of the numerous islands that add so much to the picturesqueness of the harbour. Elephanta, from its archæological associations no less than from its natural attractions, will of course be the most popular resort. It is therefore only fair that we should warn intending visitors that nothing has been done to make the pursuit of pleasure in this direction less hazardous than it was when Count de Gubernatis, in order to effect a landing, had to compromise his dignity and permit himself to be led by the hand by two stalwart coolies. At present a series of concrete blocks are made to answer the purposes of a pier. The fact that these blocks are at least half a yard apart from one another constitutes in itself an element of danger; but when they are covered with a treacherous slimy deposit that renders a secure foot-hold impossible, life and limb are seriously jeopardised. After the public manner in which a foreign traveller called attention to the matter, it might reasonably have been expected that Government would take measures to divest the operation of landing of some of its most unpleasant features, especially as it does not scruple to charge a fee of four annas per head for admission to the caves. Nothing, however, has been done up to the present, and those who do not care to run the risk of breaking their necks had therefore better not visit Elephanta.

THERE has been some misunderstanding as to the movements of Mr. J. B. Richey, the new Member of Council. Mr. Richey left London in time to arrive by last week's mail, but he was overtaken by fever at Port Said, and he landed there with the intention of returning to England if he did not get better. But he got better, and instead of taking the next steamer for England as has been reported, he came on to Suez, and embarked by the next mail for Bombay, arriving here yesterday. He will now take his seat in Council in due course, and the arrangements which have been spoken of as likely to be made in consequence of his non-arrival fall through. Sir William Wedderburn will, of course, return to the Chief Secretaryship on Mr. Richey taking his seat.

ANOTHER change has been made in the programme of the Viceroy's tour. It had been arranged that His Excellency should come through on the 10th of November to the Colaba terminus, and embark at once on the Clive in the Sassoon Dock. But in consequence of the death of the wife of the Governor of Portuguese India the idea of a visit to Goa has been abandoned. Some further alterations in the programme will now be necessary.

THE English Catholic papers make an announcement in regard to the appointments in the new Indian hierarchy which may be accepted as authentic. The first Archbishop of Bombay will be the Rev. Henry Schomberg Kerr, S.J., who will be well remembered in India as the Chaplain to the Marquis of Ripon during his Viceroyalty. The new prelate is the son of the late Lord Henry Kerr, a brother of the Marquis of Lothian, and in early life he was a captain in the Royal Navy, which service he quitted to enter the Society of Jesus. He is spoken of as an ecclesiastic of scholarly attainments, and of great administrative capacity.

THERE must be some mistake in the telegram from London announcing that the troopship Euphrates, which has passed the Suez Canal homeward bound from Bombay, has had four deaths from cholera on board. The ship sailed on the 16th instant, and cannot have passed or even entered the Suez Canal, as she is not due at Suez until to-morrow.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 8.

LORD R. CHURCHILL'S great speech at Dartford has been a perfect godsend to the papers, which were sadly in want of something to talk about. The noble Lord, who is nothing if not comprehensive, took a complete survey of the whole field of politics, foreign and domestic, and sketched out a bold Ministerial programme which has set the Gladstonians beside themselves with wrath. The *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which alone among the organs of the London Press remain faithful to the fallen Prime Minister—with regard to whom, however, the *Pall Mall*, with its customary frankness, says that his career is "at an end," or, on second thoughts, "very nearly at an end,"—accuse Lord Randolph of having thrown over Conservative traditions and principles altogether, and adopted a complete new set of Liberal opinions. It would not be at all surprising if recent events had led the Conservative Government to consider the expediency of modifying its views on minor questions, in consideration of the sacrifices made by Liberal Unionists in order to uphold the integrity of the Empire. Lord Salisbury, with the hearty assent of his own followers, endeavoured to secure the co-operation of Lord Hartington in forming a Coalition Ministry; and it is ridiculous to suppose that he would have taken this step if he had not been ready to make large concessions to his Liberal allies. Mr. Gladstone has, in fact, exposed the State to a terrible danger, in the presence of which all good patriots and sane politicians are bound to sink their differences till the conspiracy for placing the United Kingdom at the mercy of Irish rebels and assassins has been effectually crushed. Still, it is necessary to point out that many of the measures of domestic reform which Lord R. Churchill pledges the Ministry to take up cannot be claimed as the private property of the Liberal party. On all questions of social reform the Conservatives have as good record as the Radicals. Independent working men members of Parliament have confirmed the judgment of Lord Salisbury that the present Lord Cross, while he was Home Secretary in Lord Beaconsfield's administration, did more than had been done by all his predecessors to improve the condition of the working classes. Further progress in this direction would not, therefore, be a negation of Conservative principles. But, of course, if the simple creed of the *Daily News*, that Liberalism has a monopoly of all improvements, be accepted, the Conservatives might be accused of plagiarism if they passed a Bill to sanction the conveyance of the sewage of London from Barking Creek down to the sea. That self-complacent booby, Lord Ripon, has kindly offered to bestow his patronage on the Bill, which it is announced that Lord Halsbury will bring forward, for simplifying and cheapening the transfer of land, though he smiles at the idea that a Conservative Lord Chancellor can be an "enthusiast" in this matter. It would appear that Lord Ripon has never heard of Lord Cairns's Settled Estates Act, which is the greatest measure of land law reform passed in this generation. One portion of Lord Randolph's speech has, I think, been greatly misread by Liberal critics. It is assumed that he indicated an intention on the part of himself and his colleagues to introduce in their Local Government Bill provisions enabling local authorities to buy land for the purpose of creating a peasant proprietary. This is the "three acres and a cow" policy, and I do not think Lord Randolph meant to say that such powers would be given. The allotment question is quite another matter. The Conservatives have always favoured the granting of small allotments, of from a quarter to half an acre of garden land, to agricultural labourers, and Mr. Chaplin this year introduced a measure for making the provision of allotments compulsory. There is, therefore, nothing new in what Lord Randolph has said on this subject. As to "retrenchment," which the *Daily News* claims as a pre-eminently Liberal virtue, it is notorious that Civil expenditure increased at an alarming rate under Mr. Gladstone's administration. When three years ago, at Blackpool, Lord Randolph said there ought to be a Committee of Inquiry into the working of the great Departments of State, with a view to effecting large economies, the Liberal newspapers only scoffed at a proposal which, now that he has taken it up seriously as a Minister of the Crown, they calmly claim as a Liberal reform. The misrepresentation indulged in by the *Daily News*, when it describes the proposed Local Government Bill as a Home Rule Bill for Ireland, is of an especially flagrant and shameful character. We have none of us forgotten how the Parnellites laughed to scorn Mr. Chamberlain's Local Government scheme, which went very much farther in the direction of Home Rule Bill than that of the Conservative Government can possibly go. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone know very well that there is all the difference in the world between county boards and a separate Parliament sitting at Dublin.

Turning to the question of foreign policy, we find the *Pall Mall*, in its ranting fashion, accepting the declarations of Lord R. Churchill as conclusive evidence that England will not actively oppose Russian designs in the East of Europe, and crowing loudly over what it is pleased to describe as "the death and burial of King Jingo." The *Pall Mall's* friends at St. Petersburg are much more clear-sighted. They have been thrown into a state of perfect frenzy by Lord Randolph's remarks on the Bulgarian question, and the furious spitefulness of their criticisms proves that they do not believe England under Lord Salisbury will be content to let Russia have her own way. Lord Randolph used such guarded and at the same time such significant language in referring to the part England will play in complications arising out of the aggressions of any Power which chooses to break the peace, that I look upon this portion of his speech as having been directly inspired, even if the very words were not dictated, by Lord Salisbury. The policy defined by him differs in no degree from that of Lord Beaconsfield, who made the alliance with Austria the keystone of his plans for resisting Russian encroachments. People talk now as if Lord Beaconsfield at some time or other proposed to take the initiative in opposing a Russian occupation of Bulgaria. He did nothing of the kind. He counted on Austrian aid to keep the Balkan States from being merged in the Russian Empire. It was only after the Turks had been driven out of Bulgaria, and when the Russians had advanced up to the very walls of Constantinople, and threatened to occupy that imperial position, that Lord Beaconsfield sent our fleet up the Dardanelles to protect the purely British interests thus endangered. The precedent was thus established that England shall only take the initiative when Russia tries to seize Constantinople. There is no question at present of such an advance on the part of Russia; and, indeed, the virtual severance of Bulgaria from the Turkish Empire is a protection for what remains of Turkey in Europe, since it has become extremely difficult now for the Czar to pick a quarrel with the Sultan. In these circumstances, it is clearly right for England to hold her hands for the present, merely letting the world know that she is determined to uphold the Treaty of Berlin and to back Austria in preventing the military occupation of Bulgaria by the army of any single European Power. Lord Randolph's speech was, in fact, the complement of M. Tisza's, and the two together have, I am convinced, secured the peace of Europe. Russia will not invade Bulgaria when she knows that she would have to encounter the hostility of Austria backed by England, and that Germany would not move a man to help her. All the bluster of General Kaulbars is, therefore, thrown away. The sole result of his blundering tactics has been to inflame to fever heat the patriotic spirit of the Bulgarians, and there is now at least a fair chance that Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, all distrusting Russian ambition and relying on the good-will of other European Powers, may be formed into a free confederation. This would be a crowning triumph for English diplomacy. There has been much speculation as to whether the attainment of this end might not be the object of Lord R. Churchill's visit to Berlin; but it is doubtful if Prince Bismarck would not feel embarrassed by proposals that he should enter into a direct engagement with England just now, and Lord Randolph seems really to have gone abroad merely to get the rest he must stand surely in need of.

Mr. Gladstone's reception at Hawarden on Monday of the representatives of Irish municipalities that had bestowed on him the doubtful gift of their freedom, and the tedious, perverse, and malignant speech he addressed to people whom a few years ago he denounced as the accomplices of rebels and assassins, have utterly shocked and disgusted three-fourths of his remaining admirers in this country. If Mr. Gladstone had not entirely lost his judgment, he would have seen that he could commit no more foolish act than to go on repudiating the recent verdict of the English people, and inviting all the malcontents in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland to join with him in trying to upset it. It is absurd to imagine that England will give way to such a combination; and, instead of increasing the exasperation of the English people against him, he should have tried to soothe and conciliate them. But he seems to have given himself up wholly to the influence of men who hate England and do not comprehend the spirit of public opinion in this country; and so he has been betrayed into making Hawarden Castle the head-quarters of the Parnellite conspiracy. He has not yet invited Mr. Patrick Ford and the other chiefs of the dynamite faction to visit him; but this is only a question of time. The men who have kept on "ringing the chapel bell" to arouse Englishmen to a consciousness of their wrong-doing towards Ireland are surely as well entitled as Lord Mayor Sullivan and his companions to be welcomed as Mr. Gladstone's guests and taken to the parish church on Sunday to hear him read the lessons. There is something absolutely wicked in the conduct of a man who has held the high office of Prime Minister of England, and who does not scruple, at a critical moment in the history of the United Kingdom, to embarrass his successors by expressing his sentiments, which he must have known would encourage the law-breakers in Ireland to go on defying the efforts of their rulers to restore peace and prosperity to the country. Mr. Gladstone's speech has fallen flat here, because as a statesman he is played out. But in Ireland it is welcomed as a fresh encouragement to the commission of outrages and the non-payment of rent; and I heard yesterday from a member of the Government that it is now feared Parliament will have to be called together at an early date to pass a new Coercion Bill. The best illustrations that could be given of the hollowness of Mr. Parnell's "No Rent" cry, based on a supposed permanent decline in prices, are afforded by the brisk demand this week, at greatly increased rates, for stock at the Ballinasloe fair, and the steady rise in price of butter and all other kinds of dairy produce.

The Duke of Marlborough, whom his intimate friends speak of as being quite as clever as his more famous younger brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, contributed some interesting letters on bi-metallism to the *Times*. The Duke strongly maintains the theory that India gains far more than she loses by the fall in the international value of the rupee. He points out that, with wheat selling at at 30s. a quarter in England, the exportation of Indian wheat, which is barely saleable at a profit here now, would be completely stopped but for the fact that this price in sterling is equivalent at the present rate of exchange to eighteen rupees instead of fifteen. If the rupee went up to its full value again, Indian wheat could not be sold for less than 40s. a quarter. The English farmer, therefore, argues the Duke, is the sufferer by the bounty which the demonetization of silver places on the competition of Indian wheat. This is true; but, on the other hand, the cheapness of wheat keeps down the wages of labour and the cost of production in England. Cotton, too, is cheapened by the fall in exchange, so that the English operative has a good deal to set against the fall in the price of manufactures sent to India. May I venture again to urge that all these theorizings as to the benefits India derives from a low exchange are based on the supposition that there has been no depreciation of silver in India corresponding to that which has taken place elsewhere? This is the *crux* of the whole question, and the Currency Commission should lose no time in finding out what is the true state of the case. If the Indian exporter of wheat has to pay in India eighteen rupees, for what formerly cost him fifteen rupees, he is no better off than he was before. If, on the other hand, he is a gainer to the amount of 20 or 25 per cent. by the lowness of the exchange, then a sudden reversion to the fixed ratio of one to fifteen in the prices of gold and silver would cause a monetary convulsion in India and be ruinous to your trade. I hope evidence on this subject will be given by merchants and employers of labour in India, and not by officials, who only look at trade from the outside, and who are chiefly interested in restoring Government Paper and remittances to England to their old values.

J. M. M.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN WORKMEN FROM THE EXHIBITION.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Paramatta which arrived here yesterday morning, has brought back the Indian workmen employed at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. There are thirty-four of them in all, fifteen Mahomedans and nineteen Hindoos belonging to various sects, and they are all very happy and are proud of the notice they attracted during their stay in London, and of the gracious kindness with which they were treated by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. There are men of all ages among them, from the venerable figures of the septuagenarians to little lads, bright-eyed and pleasant-looking, though somewhat delicately framed, of twelve or fifteen. Both the boys as well as the elders appear to have succeeded admirably in withstanding the influences of the climate, to which they had been utter strangers, and they worked at their trades in much better health and spirits than in their little shops in their own native homes. They worked daily for ten hours, with the exception, of course, of Sundays, when they were taken to see some of the sights of London. On occasions the pursuit of their occupations was rendered somewhat trying and difficult, owing to the kind attentions lavished upon them by good people at home, who came to see the Indians at work, and ex

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

M. Herbette, the new French Ambassador to the Court at Berlin, has been received by the Emperor William.

It is believed that the object of his mission is to alienate Germany and England.

OBITUARY.

Count Von Beust, the distinguished Austrians statesman, is dead.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, Oct. 24.

The Bulgarian Government has migrated to Tirnova.

CHOLERA ON BOARD THE EUPHRATES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

News has been received that the Indian Troopship Euphrates, which has passed the Suez Canal homeward bound from Bombay, has had four deaths from cholera on board.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* Mandalay correspondent telegraphs that Captain Burnett's expedition has returned to Kyanhyat, after penetrating to Sagadoung, forty miles from the Ruby mines, where the tribes were friendly. The country is level and open jungle, but resistance is expected nearer the mines. The expedition starts for the mines early in November.

An official telegram reports eight dacoities during the week in the Mandalay district by the Shans. A detachment from Kume attacked the dacoits in a village of Pedaw, killing four.

The Shoaybo, Sagaing, Myinmu, Ningyan and Yemethen districts are still much disturbed

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

It is almost certain that the Duke of Connaught gets the Madras Command. Their Royal Highnesses leave to-day.

Her Excellency Lady Dufferin also leaves for Lucknow, Lord Clandeboye being ill with fever—typhoid it is feared, but not in a severe form at present.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Sir West Ridgeway and party arrived at Kabul on the 15th, and are the Amir's guests. The utmost consideration is shown to all the members of the Mission, Hindus Christians and Muhammadans. They will leave on the 22nd.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Oct. 25.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Satara, held in Ghate's Theartre, presided over by the Vice-President of the Municipality, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—That this meeting is of opinion that the rumoured abolition of the Deccan College is inexpedient and highly injurious to higher education, and specially to the interests of the people of the Deccan. That this meeting considers that as the Deccan College owes its origin to the Dakshina Fund set apart by the Peishwa Government specially for the encouragement of learning in the Deccan, the present Government would be doing wrong to the people of the Deccan by withdrawing that fund from the College.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The Viceroy's visit to Goa is cancelled in consequence of the death of the Governor's wife.

MR. W. S. WHITESIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. W. S. Whiteside, Third Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has been appointed Member of the Viceregal Council, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Goodrich, who is about to take furlough.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

A public meeting will probably be held here in few days, to make definite arrangements for celebrating the Queen's Juoilee, the local Government having no objection to change of date from June to January.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 25.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Malacca arrived safely at Zanzibar yesterday.

COLOMBO, Oct. 25.

The mail stermer Ganaes ; fron Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
Silver	45-51⅛
Consols	100⅜
Arrival—Poseidon.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 24.

10 p.m.	77·1

MONDAY, Oct. 25.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	80·6
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes here at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Igatpuri district of the Nasik Collectorate, has been appointed to a similiar post in the Ratnagiri Zilla. Before leaving Igatpuri, he was entertained by the residents to a nautch party, where he was greeted by his friends and admirers, for his valuable practical services to the town. As chairman of the local Municipality, he has greatly improved the appearance of the town, embellishing it with a public garden, planting trees in the principal streets and suburbs, and improving the street lighting.

SIR SAMUEL AND LADY BAKER returned to India by yesterday's mail steamer, the Paramatta. They are staying temporarily at Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon. Another noted traveller, Lady Brassey, is arranging a trip to India with a party of friends, and purposes leaving Brindisi, for Bombay, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Gwalior on December 13, *vid* the Suez Canal. Lord Hartington and Caroline Duchess of Montrose are also mentioned amongst visitors "expected" in India. Lord B. Paulet and Mr. Evan Charteris have gone to Japan, but are due in Cashmere for the spring shooting.

AMONG the animals recently acquired by the Calcutta Zoological Gardens is a full-grown orang-outang, probably the largest specimen of the kind ever exhibited in India. It stands nearly five feet high, and possesses a pair of arms of great length and power. It has been placed in the Orang-outang House, near the large carnivora. In the Gubbay House, in another part of the gardens, may be seen two infant ourangs.

THE Bengal Government publishes a number of letters from European *savants* with reference to the Ethnographic Survey upon which Mr. H. H. Risley is engaged. Among others there are letters from Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Francis Galton, and Professor Max Müller. Sir Henry Maine writes : "I think your facts (bearing on matriarchy) quite as curious as you esteem them yourself, and nothing can exceed the value of such facts in their bearing on a controversy characterised by a deplorable lack of evidence." Mr. E. B. Tylor points out that the anthropological work of the Dutch in the East Indies, in its extent and carefulness, sets an exemple to India.

SOME time ago certain pictures of historical interest were sent over to England for purposes of restoration by the Government of India. The India Office, or more correctly the Government of India in England, intrusted the task to Messrs. Haines, under the direction of Mr. Scharf, of the National Gallery, and it has just been brought to a very successful conclusion. The pictures arrived in a very dilapidated condition, but the work of renovation has been so successfully carried out that of this there remains no sign. The pictures themselves are at present deposited in the Indian Office, but will shortly be returned to India. Among the principal of these paintings are portraits of Louis XV. and his wife captured by an English man-of-war. Perhaps the best painting of all, from an artistic point of view, is that of Tippoo Sahib, his two sons, an English officer, and a native attendant. There are also portraits of George III., Queen Charlotte, Sir Arthur Wellesley, the Marquis Wellesley, Lords Cornwallis, Clive, Minto, Metcalfe, Teignmouth and Canning ; Nadir Shah, and Warren Hastings. The *Times* thinks some of these are well worth retaining in England as an addition to the national collections, if it could be accomplished without being denounced as defrauding India in any way of her national rights.

THE *World* states that several important Ministerial changes will take place when the Cabinet reassembles next month. Mr. Chaplin is to be appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, as Lord John Manners is so much out of health that he is no longer equal to the fatigues of an official member of the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour will obtain the seat in the Cabinet which everybody considers to be his due, and Lord Stanley's retirement will enable Lord Salisbury to promote Mr. Ritchie to an office for which he is admirably qualified. It is highly probable that Mr. Ritchie's present post will be offered to Sir Matthew White Ridley.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., will leave England on Nov. 11 for a visit to India.

ADVICES from Vladivostock report that cholera is making frightful ravages at Seoul, Corea, and the neighbouring district. Hundreds succumb daily to the disease.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE is editing "The Rise of the British Power in the East," by the late Mountstuart Elphinstone. It forms a continuation of his history of India in the Hindoo and Mohammedan periods.

Two Arabs who had been convicted of murder have been guillotined at Oran. The execution created a great sensation among the native population, the act of decapitation being an outrage on the Mussulman religion. The natives who witnessed the execution were in a state of great excitement, and shrieked with horror when the sentence was carried into effect.

THE same mysterious action which has been performed every year since the death of Charles XV., the late King of Sweden, on the anniversary of this decease, was again repeated on September 18th, a cypress-wreath having in the night, in spite of the vigilance of sentinels, been fastened to the wall of the Bernadotte vault in the church of Riddarholm, with the inscription, in a feminine hand, "In memory of my beloved Charles."

THE *Novoe Vremya* discovers that the rumours of the Beg of Hissar having entered Bokhara against his brother, the Emir, are groundless ; that Bokhara is quiet ; and that all the reports on the subject simply refer to the removal of the Emir's brother, Abdul Mumin Khan, from his post at Hissar to a similar post at Baison, in consequence of the accidental discovery of a correspondence between him and his exiled brother, Said, the pretender still living at Peshawur.

WHETHER due to the improved financial prospects of the country, and to a consequent revival of trade, or to a fuller belief among the nations of the earth in Mr. Whitefield's dictum that cleanliness is next to godliness, the enterprise shown by Messrs. Pears, of soap notoriety, is remarkable. Besides having lately taken the premises of the Cooperative Stores in Oxford Street, and established a large business in New York, they are now, the *World* mentions, about to open a branch in Melbourne, to be shortly followed by another in Bombay.

THERE is a rumour that Sir Richard Burton wants to retire and take his pension, but that after forty-five years' service (nineteen military and nearly twenty-six consular) the pension is so small that he is driven to choose between losing his health in the pestilential drainage of Trieste, or retiring on something less than the necessaries of life. *Truth* thinks "he might receive a pension for soldierly services, one for consular and diplomatic, and one for literary and linguistic services. This is not a political question, and it is one of those exceptional cases in which the country would willingly see the rigour of departmental law suspended, and a fair pension granted."

THE crop of tobacco grown by Mr. Bateman at Brightlingsea, Essex, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, which broke out whilst it was being dried by artificial heat in a malt-house. This is a great disappointment to Mr. Bateman, who is always ready to make experiments in the interest of agriculture ; but it is of less importance in connection with the tobacco experiment than it would have been if the plants had not been left to run up into blossom, through ignorance of the necessity of pinching every blossom off in order to obtain the best quality of leaf. Under the circumstances, Mr. Bateman's tobacco could not have been taken as a fair sample of the best that can be produced in England.

A PRIVATE letter has been received at Constantinople, dated only nine days before, from Merv by way of the Transcaucasian Railway and Batoum. This, a correspondent of the *Times* remarks, is sufficient and tangible evidence of the progress made in that quarter by the Russian Government in the means of transport and communication, and shows how the difficulty of conveyance over large tracts, covering broad surfaces on maps, may be surmounted by the said of modern science. The letter alluded to mentions the system used of housing the workmen in light wooden structures, rolling on the line itself as it was progressively constructed, the materials and everything necessary for the works being so carried forward for use on the spot as required.

MR. JESSE COLLINGS, has written a letter to the Birmingham *Daily Mail* on Lord Randolph Churchill's promise to take up the "three acres and a cow question." He says that any measure which may be proposed by the present Government in the direction named will have his hearty support. He should feel very thankful, after so many years' advocacy of this question, to accept a settlement, or even an instalment, from any quarter whatsoever. In saying this he profoundly regrets that those to whom the work naturally belonged, the Liberal Government, neglected their opportunity of carrying out this legislation. The late Government came into office on his amendment, and were practically pledged to do justice to the agricultural labourer.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes another letter from Adrianople, under date of September 24, giving further details respecting the Turkish military preparations. It says that the artillery of the Second Army Corps has been brought up to its full complement by the arrival of eight field batteries. From Dedegatch also the 7th Cavalry Regiment from Lule Burgas and two battalions of the 9th Regiment of Infantry from Mustapha Pasha have been transferred to Adrianople. The Nizam, or first line of the Second Army Corps, will soon be complete. Furthermore, the Turkish Government intends to form at Adrianople a reserve corps out of the Redif battalions of the Second Reserve and detachments of the Mustaphiz. Nazif Pasha, who has been appointed Chief of the Staff for this corps, has already arrived at Adrianople.

THE treasure taken by the French troops on the capture of Hue arrived at Marseilles from Annam on Sunday evening, Oct. 4, by the mail-packet Irrawaddy, of the Messageries Maritimes. It consists of 192 cases of silver ingots and fourteen cases of gold coins. The strong room of the steamer was not large enough to receive such a load of the precious metals, and the cases had to be placed at the botton of the hold, where they were covered with 500 tons of merchandise. All the openings leading to the compartment were closed with care and sealed. The cases were forwarded to Paris by railway to the Ministry of Finance, and on Tuesday morning they were deposited safely in the cellars of the Bank of France. On the arrival of the treasure at Marseilles great precautions were taken to ensure its safety. Six of the crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers, were stationed round the entrance to the hold, and this guard was not dispensed with until the treasure had been removed from the ship. This treasure, valued at 9,000,000 fr., is only a small part of the booty taken by the French troops after the capture of Hue. The remainder was restored to the King of Annam.

MONSIEUR LANESSAN, Deputy for Paris, and *rapporteur* for the Colonial Budget, arrived in Pondicherry by the Messageries steamer Tibre on Monday week, and was the guest of Monsieur Celoron de Blainville, the acting Governor, during the day. His visit to India and the East is demi-official, his object being to collect, personally, reliable facts and figures regarding French interests in the East. His Indian programme extends over a period of nearly seven weeks, his intention being to visit Cashmere and the frontier stations bordering on Afghanistan, but no provision is made for a tour through Burma. He expects to return to Pondicherry on the 8th December, so as to be in time to meet the Viceroy on the following day ; he proposes remaining there until after the arrival of the mail steamer due on the 15th idem, which brings back Monsieur Montbrun, the Mayor and President of the Municipality of Pondicherry, with whom Monsieur Lanessan was in frequent communication when in Paris, and whose opinion was consulted during the preparation of the Colonial Financial Budget. From Pondicherry M Lanessan goes to Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Tonquin, &c., returning to France probably about the end of February.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL MINTO ELLIOT, R.A., has been appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, issued on the motion of Captain Price, shows that in the financial years 1877-78 to 1885-86, both inclusive, there was spent £218,126 on experiments for the trial of ordnance, and £9,671 for the trial of small arms. The return also shows the sums paid to inventors, by way of reward, in connection with ordnance and small arms in the same period ; these ranging from £10,000 paid to Mr. Nordenfelt, for manufacture in Government factories of ammunition for one-inch Nordenfelt guns ; a similar sum to Mr. Vavasseur, for driving rings for breech-loading projectiles ; £5,000 to Mr. R. S. Fraser, for the plan of making guns ; and £2,000 to the Reverend F. Bashforth for the advancement of the science of gunnery by the application of mathematics to ballistics, down to £50 to Mr. Armstrong (in December 1878) for the plan of steeling the trail-eyes of gun-carriages, and £100 to Mrs. Padwick for a suggestion by her late husband respecting studded projectiles. The grants also included £750 to Mr. Owen Jones, £650 to Mr. Thornton, and £100 to Mr. Stanton, described as inventors of revolver-pistol, and £1,500 to Mr. Henry for ammunition for small arms.

CRICKET.

A MATCH will be played on Wednesday, the 27th inst., on the Gymkhana ground, commencing at 10-30 a.m., between Mr. G. F. Chance's XI. and the Gymkhana. Players are particularly requested to be punctual, as the days are so short now that stumps must be drawn by 5-30. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—

Capt. Challenor	H Clowes	H A Kerr
Capt. Fuller	H Anderson	A P Gould
A S Bremner	H Williams	F D Gaddum
W G Hatherell	R Glenton	

A MOHURRUM CARICATURE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, was heard before Mr. Webb, a case in which Sharfudin bin Khalil Mahomed Khan, steward of the Bombay Club, charged Ebrahim Saheb Kulkurney and ten other Mahomedans with defamation under section 500 of the Penal Code, and with intentional insult under section 504. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, for the first six defendants ; and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele for the last five.

The informant, in an information laid by him on the 13th inst., said he was a mutualli of the mosque in Satri Syrang Street, in which he lived. He knew the defendants, who resided in the same street. They all bore him very great animosity and ill-will towards him in consequence of certain disputes between them in relation to his office as a mutwalli of the mosque in question. During the last Mohurrum, namely, on the 7th inst., they exhibited a caricature in the street, on the front side of which was written in large letters in English, "Shutri Syrang Street, Bombay, Washerman, house No. 100." On the back of the caricature there were written, in the Hindustani language, certain verses, which, when translated into English, read as follows :—Look at the face of Sharfudin the Washerman. His whole body is—" They paraded the caricature in a procession through the streets of Bombay. On the following day, it was exhibited in the street in front of the place where the taboot of the street was erected. On the night of the 8th inst., the police carried away the head thereof ; and on the evening of the 9th, what was left thereof was set on fire by the defendants and other persons. At the time the caricature was paraded, exhibited, and set on fire, the defendants drew attention to it as being the caricature of the informant, and that he was being burnt to death. They also made signs and representations, intending thereby to intentionally insult and annoy him and lower him in reputation.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the Court, said he did not intend to recapitulate the facts of the case which were stated in the information ; but he would make a few remarks as to the motive which actuated the defendants. Up to 1884, the complainant was the sole mutwalli of the mosque in question. In that year, a suit was filed against him in the High Court, in which various accusations were made against him in connection with his office. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey for twenty-nine days, and the result was the dismissal of the suit. All the present defendants were directly or indirectly connected with the suit, and hence the ill-feeling which prompted them to exhibit the caricature with a view to cause annoyance to the complainant.

The complainant, in examination by Mr. Branson, said he was the mutwalli of the mosque in Shutri Syrang Street.

Mr. Brown : The High Court decided that he was not, and that his claim to the office was fabricated and unfounded.

The complainant further stated that he made a representation regarding the caricature to Sir Frank Souter, who ordered that it should be laid hold of and prevented from being exhibited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown : There are some persons on my side, and others on the side of the defendants. The residents of the street frequent the mosque, and they are ranged on one side or the other in this dispute.

Mr. Brown : Are not caricatures very frequently exhibited during the Mohurrum ?

Complainant : But not bearing a name, as this one bore my name.

Mr. Brown : I don't want to defend the caricature—far from it ; but are not caricatures very common during the Mohurrum ?

Complainant : Yes, they are, but not with names written upon them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele : There have been police proceedings before between the two factions. There were a taboot and a punjah in the verandah of my house. No caricature of this kind was made in previous years in the street. The caricature with my name was made with a view to disgrace me. Except the name there was no objection to the caricature. The figure had on a black coat, and an umbrella in one hand, and a dhobie's iron in another. (A laugh.)

Mr. Rele : You object only to the name, do you ? You see nothing objectionable in the umbrella and the dhobie's iron ?

Complainant : I should not care if the name and the number of my house were not there.

To Mr Branson : The defendants were not only looking on at the caricature, but were calling out my name and abusing me.

Mr. Branson : If the accused were merely looking at the figure, would you have prosecuted them ?

Complainant : Because my name was written on it I would have prosecuted them.

Mr. Brown : You say other people were merely looking at the figure, and doing nothing more. If the accused also were merely looking at the figure, would you have prosecuted them ?

Complainant: Yes, I should have brought the charge against them because my name was there.

Mr. Brown : Why ? If I were looking at the figure, you would not have prosecuted me ?

Complainant : No ; but with regard to the defendants who were looking on, I know that they had prepared the figure. Why was the word "dhobie" put there ? Was I a dhobie ?

Mr. Branson : Then I understand you to object to your name and the other words on the figure ?

Complainant : Yes.

Mahomed Moea, a son of the complainant, gave corroborative evidence. The figure was carried about by the eleventh defendant, and brought in front of the complainant's house, where they stopped about five minutes. The eleventh defendant was moving the figure about, and all the other defendants were in the crowd. A voice was crying out "Look at this figure of Sharfudin." There was noise ; and music was being played. They then went away. The following morning witness saw the figure tied up to the canopy of the taboot, with its face turned towards complainant's house. Witness went and gave information to Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdul Ali, and a report was made to Mr. McDermott, superintendent of police. Two policemen were sent to complainant's house. The head of the figure was taken off the same night. (It was produced in Court.) The rest of the figure was burnt in the evening close to the place where the taboot was built. All the defendants were present on the occasion. The sixth poured kerosine oil on the figure, and the second set fire to it. The fourth defendant said—"Look Sharfudin is being burnt." The second accused was the only other person of the name of Sharfudin, besides the complainant, living in that street.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until the 9th proximo.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

MR MOORE, Acting Commissioner, in reviewing Mr. Trevor's report of the administration of the Salt Department in 1885-86, says :—Mr. Trevor briefly alludes to the extraordinary demand for Baragra salt in the markets of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, arising out of the failure of the salt crop at Sambhar. It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Revenue, that the unusually heavy rain which fell in those parts in the beginning of September 1885 flooded the Sambhar Lake, causing serious damage to its retaining walls and the salt platforms, washing away quantities of salt in store, and leaving the contents of the lake barely brackish. The result of all these untoward circumstances was that very little salt was produced from the lake in 1884-85. On the other hand, the merchants, foreseeing a probable failure of the crop, began to make heavy purchases. Consequently the stock of salt available at the lake at the close of the manufacturing season of 1885 was only 25 per cent. of the reserve usually left on hand at that period. On the 29th June 1885 the price of Sambhar salt was raised by Government from 2½ annas to 8 annas per maund, with a view to check sales and to prevent stocks running out altogether. From this time, merchants in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Rajputana, and Central India began to make heavy indents on Kharaghoda for Baragra salt, of which fortunately a large stock had been allowed to accumulate, much to the benefit of Government and the public as it prevented something like a salt famine in the province concerned. The year under review opened with a balance of 27,87,782 Indian maunds of salt in hand ; of this, 21,46,842 maunds were Baragra or salt manufactured on the Runn of Cutch and 6,40,940 maunds, were sea salt. The produce of the year was 91,13,092 maunds to which the Runn salt works contributed 19,38,685 maunds or 21 per cent., the Bulsar salt works 3,67,283 maunds or 4 per cent., the Konkan works 61,17,112 maunds or 67 per cent., the works in Portuguese territory 4,48,566 maunds or 5 per cent., and the Shiroda and Sanikatta works 2,41,466 maunds or about 3 per cent. The sales during the year reached 92,72,016 maunds and the loss and wastage written off the accounts amounted to 9,22,237 maunds. The balance on hand at the close of the year was 17,06,621 maunds. The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption during the year 1885-86 amounted to 92,77,737 maunds, showing an increase of 19,62,758 maunds as compared with the issues in the previous year. As regards distribution the exports to Nizam's territory and Bengal and the issues for consumption in Portuguese India are the only items which show a decrease amounting respectively to 91,652,13,776, and 3,521 maunds. The trade with all other places beyond the frontier of the Bombay Presidency shows an improvement, the increase in the exports to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh being considerable. The increase in exports to Central India is 224·8 per cent., Rajputana 50·2 per cent., Calcutta, 48·7 per cent., and Mysore 24·1 per cent. The improvement in the trade with each of the other places is less than 10 per cent. The quantity of salt removed for consumption within the Presidency during the year under review, shows an increase of 105,648 maunds, being at the rate of 4·2 per cent., as compared with the removals during 1884-85 ; the average rate of consumption of licit salt per head of population was 10·82 lbs., the rate for Gazerat alone being 10·24 lbs, as compared with 11·18 lbs. the rate for the rest of the Presidency exclusive of Sind. The Collector has answered the question put in paragraph 9 of the resolution of Government on the report for the previous year, whether the fact that "the average price at the Shiroda and Sanikatta works is more than double that at the northern and middle works," is not suggestive of the inference that "the supply of salt in Ratnagiri and Kanara has been unduly curtailed through the closing of salt works for administrative convenience." The prices had fallen by about one anna at both these works during the year under review, but they were still considerably higher than those ruling at works round Bombay. The Collector and the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Southern Division, are of opinion that the high prices ruling at Shiroda and Sanikatta are more the result of the Portuguese Treaty, and of preference on the part of the consumers to the locally manufactured salt, than of any undue curtailment of supply. The gross receipts from all sources during the year 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,01,84,961 as compared with Rs 1,57,90,332 in 1884-85, showing an increase of Rs. 43,94,629. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 19,57,324. But in this amount are included Rs. 4,11,422 on account of salt purchased by Government at the Runn salt works, and Rs. 4,27,228 on account of establishment and other charges connected with arrangements made under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. Excluding these, the expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 9,18,674, being 5·68 per cent. on the gross collections less the receipts from Portuguese salt works and recoveries on account of the cost price of salt sold at the salt works on the Runn. Last year's percentage of working charges over gross receipts similarly calculated was 7·09. Mr. Trevor alludes to the scheme for the reorganization of Customs arrangements and establishments proposed by the Assistant Collector Mr. Cotgrave, and recommended with some modifications by the Collector, which the Acting Commissioner, after full consideration, felt disinclined to entertain. The scheme involved the transfer of the principal custom-houses, with their establishments, from the towns of Broach, Surat, and Bulsar where they have existed for many years and which are the centres of trade, to small villages at the mouths of the rivers Narbada, Tapti, and Orunga, with a view to connect the custom-houses in a direct line with a chain of posts to be laid along the coast line from Damaun to the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The scheme was drawn up with a view, as remarked by Mr. Trevor, to put down "the practices of wrecking and cargo-pilfering"—that is, to protect the interests of merchants, and not the revenue, which is insignificant under the present tariff. From enquiry the Acting Commissioner found that no trader had ever complained of the prevalence of the alleged practices. On the contrary, Mr. Moore discovered on the records opinions to the effect that such practices, if they at all existed formerly, were fast declining (*vide* also Mr. Trevor's remarks in paragraph 122 of the Salt Administration Report for 1884-85). Even Mr. Cotgrave, in proposing the scheme, observed that "wholesale robberies by tindals and crews of vessels passing up and down the coast, with the assistance of their friends ashore, have been suppressed since the strengthening of the coast guard establishment in 1874," but that "though the inspectors have and are still working diligently and well, a deal of petty pilfering remains which they are unable to cope with unless aided by the shore establishment." The Acting Commissioner therefore declined to entertain the same because it involved (1) the removal of several custom-houses from the places where they have existed for years to other places not being centres of trade ; (2) large expenditure eventually, in building substantial custom-houses, quays, quarters for establishments, &c., at the new places ; and (3) inconvenience to traders and ship agents who have been established for years at the present seats of the custom-houses, and all this without adequate necessity and in the absence of any complaint on the part of merchants of the evils which the scheme was designed to remedy. The Collector of Salt Revenue has been requested to submit modified proposals for utilizing the establishments connected with the natural salt deposits as coast patrols and for redefining the limits of ports.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

GENERAL KAULBARS' INTRIGUES.

THE Bulgarian Government have practically refused the demands made upon them by General Kaulbars with respect to the liberation of the conspirators and the summoning of the Great Sobranje for the election of a new ruler. The reply to the note in which these demands were officially formulated was sent to General Kaulbars on Sunday evening, Oct. 3. The document declares that the Bulgarian Government is perfectly disposed to obey the advice of Russia, but that it can do so only so far as the laws of the country admit. A fresh note was received by the Bulgarian Government from General Kaulbars, asking for a more categorical answer to his demands. In reply to this second communication, the Council of Regency sent a note stating that the first Russian note contained advice, not demands, and that the Government cannot make any other reply than that given.

A great meeting was held in Sophia on Sunday morning, Oct. 3, to hear the result of the interview on the 29th ult. between General Kaulbars and the deputation led by Dr. Voultcheff. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. The proceedings opened by Dr. Voultcheff giving an account of the interview in question. During his speech he was continually cheered, and groans were given for Russia. Dr. Voultcheff then proposed a resolution of confidence in the Government, with an assurance of moral and material support so long as it continued its present policy of maintaining the independence of the Constitution and the laws of the country. After this resolution had been carried amid loud cheers, a Russian in the crowd shouted "Long live the Emperor. Down with the Government." For this he was somewhat roughly handled, and was only saved from the infuriated populace by the efforts of the police. General Kaulbars then unexpectedly appeared on the scene and mounted the tribune. He said that he came there to express the desire of the Czar. Here he was interrupted by many of those present, who called out, "We want no desire ; but we will listen to advice if it be good." General Kaulbars went on to say that he had heard that a Russian had been beaten because he had cheered the Czar. The people again interrupted him, declaring that they had beaten the man, not because he had cheered the Czar, but because he had cried, "Down with Bulgaria," and that the same fate would befall all who said this. General Kaulbars then proceeded to state the three points of the Russian demands ; but he was constantly interrupted by the crowd, who declared that they would receive no orders, that the state of siege had been raised already, and that the prisoners would not be released, adding that if they were released they would be stoned by the populace. They declared, moreover, that the elections would not be adjourned, and that the law must be respected. If it were not respected no progress was possible. General Kaulbars answered that the Emperor would not recognize the Sobranje. Here again he was interrupted by the words, "We do not care ; whoever violates the Constitution will be stoned." General Kaulbars's patience was now exhausted, and, adopting a menacing tone, he threw the responsibility for the consequences which would arise from not listening to Russia's advice on the country, and declared that the Bulgarian people as a nation did not desire the Constitution, but a few men only. At this point the shouting became so violent that General Kaulbars had to leave the tribune. A popular orator then took his place, and asked the people whether it was true that they desired the abolition of the Constitution—a question which evoked loud protests from the crowd, with threats to any one who should dare to tamper with the Constitution. The deputation then proceeded to the residence of M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, and read the resolution which had been adopted. M. Radoslavoff in reply, declared that he would always follow the policy hitherto adopted—a policy which was dictated by a desire to maintain the law and Constitution, and to assure independence and liberty. Amid loud and prolonged cheers the people lifted the Premier in their arms. The utmost enthusiasm was shown all along the road from the place of meeting to the Premier's house, the National Anthem being sung by the whole crowd. General Kaulbars was attended by M. Neklindoff, the late Russian Diplomatic Agent.

As an illustration of the spirit of provocation maintained by General Kaulbars, the Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says that when the Bulgarian Ministers visited him last Friday to discuss the situation with him he received them with the utmost harshness and haughtiness. After admitting them to an interview, he scarcely allowed them the opportunity to explain their errand, perpetually interrupting their spokesmen with the declaration he is fond of employing in lieu of argument, saying, "I cannot allow the Emperor's commands to be discussed." With reference to the stormy meeting on Sunday, at which the General was shouted down, the correspondent says it is feared that General Kaulbars, who must have foreseen the inevitable *fiasco*, deliberately planned the unparalleled act of provocation in order to furnish Russia with a *casus belli* by what she will represent as an outrage upon her official representative.

On Monday, Oct. 4, General Kaulbars left Sophia on a tour through Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. Before starting he sent the following note to the Bulgarian Government, who, it is stated, have decided to give no answer to it :—Monsieur le Ministre, —To my great regret I see that the counsels given by the Imperial Government in the note of the 15th inst. (O. S.), especially those for the preservation of tranquillity in the country and the maintenance of legal order, have not been acted upon. In absenting myself for some time from Sophia, I can only repeat in the most positive manner that the Imperial Government would desire to see the release of the arrested officers and the postponement of the elections until the month of November. All the consequences that may ensue in the event of the Bulgarian Government not complying with the desire of the Imperial Government will fall on those actually governing Bulgaria.

On arriving at Orchanie on Monday, Oct. 4, General Kaulbars was met by a deputation of Notables who, with cheers for the Emperor of Russia and the independence of Bulgaria, presented an adress, which, after conveying assurances of the respect of the Bulgarians for the representatives of the empire that liberated Bulgaria, plainly declared the attachment of the nation to its liberties and independence. It further declared the complete confidence of the country in the wisdom and patriotism of the present Government and Regency, the general desire for the earliest possible convocation of the Sobranje and the election of a new Prince, and the firm conviction of the necessity for the signal punishment of the authors of the conspiracy of the 21st of August. General Kaulbars in reply repeated the demands made in his of the 29th of Sept. The Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says it is probable that his journey will occupy three weeks. It is now evident that the object of the Russian demand for the postponement of the election was to enable General Kaulbars to complete his electoral campaign, and stamp the whole country before the polls were opened. When the Russian Consul, M. Neklindoff officially informed the Bulgarian Foreign Minister of the General's intention to start on his tour, M. Natchevitch requested the Consul to draw his Excellency's attention to the serious inconveniences which, under the existing circumstances, might attend his proposed journey. According to the same correspondent, he added that—

The Bulgarian Government had learned with amazement and horror that General Kaulbars had on Sunday taken part in a public meeting and exposed himself to the caprices and passion of an irresponsible crowd. Although the Government would, of course, give stringent orders to the authorities to take the greatest possible precautions, with a view to secure the Czar's representative against molestation, it was at the same time incumbent upon it to point out that, apart from the excited temper of the population at this moment, there existed in the country a small but violent and unscrupulous Opposition faction, who, whatever feelings they might affect to entertain towards Russia, would not hesitate to provoke, or, perhaps, even themselves to commit, an outrage upon the person of the Russian representative in order to involve the present Government in fresh difficulties and complications. In answer to this protest, M. Neklindoff expressed his belief that the Opposition could never be capable of having recourse to such means ; but M. Natchevitch at once told him that the Government was already in possession of information that a scheme of this description had actually been elaborated and decided upon.

General Kaulbars on Monday telegraphed his orders through the Russian Consulate at Rustchuk to the Bulgarian military commandant in that town to liberate at once all political prisoners, otherwise he would hold him personally responsible. The commandant immediately communicated with the War Office at Sophia, asking for instructions in view of the extraordinary character of General Kaulbars' message. Intelligence from the provinces reports the continued activity of the secret agents of Russia, whose energies are now directed to undermining the loyalty and honour of the officers of the army, and making capital out of the generous reception and rewards bestowed upon those of the authors of the conspiracy who escaped to Russia. Special efforts are being made to gain over the officers in the seaports and along the railway line, including Rustchuk, Shumla Varna, and Bourgas, where facilities are afforded for safe flight in case of failure. Two secret emissaries were arrested on Monday in gendarme uniform. They were furnished with Russian passports.

The same correspondent says he is in a position to affirm the absolute authenticity of the following information :—

General Kaulbars sent on Wednesday for the Macedonian Voivode Babadjan, one of the leaders of the abortive insurrectionary movement in Macedonia last year, who, after the failure of the scheme, took refuge on Bulgarian territory. He is the head of one of the eleven Voivode families whose influence is recognized by the whole of the Macedonian Bulgars, and he is in receipt of a Russian pension, nominally for services during the Turkish war of 1877-78. General Kaulbars asked him whether he had a sufficient following of trustworthy Macedonians in the country and how much money he would require to provoke a revolutionary movement in Sophia to upset the existing Government by a bold *coup de main*. Russia would then immediately occupy Bulgaria, and undertake to procure the liberation of Macedonia from the Turkish yoke. Babadjan undertook to place himself in communication with his fellow Macedonians and to enlist them for the Russian scheme. His overtures, however, were unfavourably received, and the whole plot was betrayed by one of the persons in whom Babadjan believed he could place absolute confidence. Babadjan is closely watched, and measures have been quietly taken to prevent any revival of similar nefarious schemes.

A telegram from Rustchuk says that the Russian Consul there has informed Colonel Riloff, commander of the garrison, that if he released the conspirators he would be made a general and otherwise rewarded on the arrival of Russian troops in Bulgaria, but that if he disobeyed General Kaulbars' orders he would be reduced to the ranks. Colonel Riloff communicated these facts to the troops, who joined enthusiastically in his refusal to liberate the prisoners. It is reported that the Bulgarian Brigadier-General Schiwaroff has been arrested for maintaining clandestine relations with General Kaulbars.

The press of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna is in accord in condemning the attitude of General Kaulbars in Bulgaria, and in many quarters it is believed that

agreement among all parties as to the main lines of the measures, and I do not in the least wish to detract from any credit which may be justly given to men like Mr. Jesse Collings or Mr. Chamberlain who undoubtedly were foremost in bringing the subject before the public mind of England." The other land reforms promised were "facilities for the sale of glebe lands" and readjustment of tithes.

A WARNING TO THE RAILWAYS.

On the subject of railway rates, Lord Randolph warned the companies that the sands were nearly run out. "The railway rates at the present moment operate, without doubt, in a way which Parliament did not intend when it gave the railway companies their power Without doubt they somehow manage to give to the foreign importer and the foreign producer unfair advantages over the home producer. It is a most difficult question and the railway companies, like any other corporation or property holders, have the rights which have been conferred upon them by Parliament, and arbitrary and unjust treatment would strike a blow at all property in this country and would react on the very interest you desire to serve. But still I would say to the railway companies they had better bear in mind the Scriptural text, 'Agree with your adversary quickly while you are in the way with him.' Because undoubtedly, if the present grievances which the commercial and the manufacturing and agricultural community complain of with regard to the regulation of railway rates are suffered to go on undealt with and growing and developing, then, it is possible that the rights and property of railway companies may be placed in very serious danger and jeopardy."

A PROGRAMME FOR A SESSION.

In addition to all this Lord Randolph promised a Land Bill. "All I can say on that point is this—that the Lord Chancellor of the present Government is enthusiastic on the question, and I understand that he has ideas. And you may depend upon it that when a Lord Chancellor of England is enthusiastic on any question, and has ideas with regard to that question, it would be a bold, courageous, and clever man who will stop the Lord Chancellor's way." And a Local Government Bill. "That is a question which we do not intend to trifle or to tamper with. It is the decided intention of the Government to take it up in earnest, and to endeavour to arrive at a settlement of it." "I think you will agree with me that with regard to the programme of legislation I have provided you with it is a programme more than sufficient for one Session of Parliament. Because you must remember that in addition to all these matters you will probably have to consider in a practical manner further reforms of the land laws of Ireland. The process of change from double to single ownership must somehow be accelerated if you wish to produce peace in Ireland. But, in addition to that, you will have to endeavour, in the next Session of Parliament at any rate, to lay the foundation of a system of popular local government in Ireland. In addition to that there is another question which will very shortly come up for consideration—a question affecting the agricultural community. I refer to the question of popular elementary education."

TAXATION TO BE REDUCED, TRADE TO BE REVIVED.

"But," added Lord Randolph, "a nation does not live by legislation alone;" and, in addition to the Government's legislative programme, he "will not conceal from you that my own special object, to which I hope to devote whatever energy, strength, or influence I may possess, is to endeavour to attain some genuine and considerable reduction of public expenditure, and consequent reduction of taxation. I have not the time, nor have I yet the information, which would enable me to go further into this matter now, but I frankly confess that I shall be bitterly disappointed if it is not in my power after one year, or at any rate two years, to show to the public that a very honest and a very earnest effort has been made in that direction, and that that effort has been attended with practical and sensible results." Reduced taxation is to be accompanied by revived trade. "There are without any doubt whatever distinct and definite signs and symptoms of a real revival of trade and of commercial enterprise in this country. This revival of trade is shown by many reliable and trustworthy signs. It is shown in the first place by great commercial activity in America. But the revival is also shown by the revenue returns, and there is also this great fact, that the great merchants and the great warehouse proprietors of this country are now beginning to find that their accumulations of stocks of manufactured and of raw materials are becoming exhausted. I find that indiarubber has risen 14 per cent. since June of this year; isinglass has risen 10 per cent.; pepper has risen 10 per cent. I find, too, that tin has risen 2 per cent., that English pig lead has risen 4 per cent., quicksilver—an article enormously used in manufacture—15 per cent., Ceylon coffee 20 per cent., and Brazilian coffee 35 per cent. But there is one thing which is necessary to a real rivival of trade, which is to endure and which is to increase. The people of this country must have a Government in which they have confidence."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Randolph then went on to draw a rosy view of the prospect in Ireland. "In the first place, the difficulty of Ireland is mainly an agrarian and agricultural difficulty. Whatever evils the legislation of 1881 may have had, this much must be said for it, that under it the tenantry of Ireland gained enormous advantages. I do not think that the farmers of Ireland are so foolish or so shortsighted as to risk the loss of these great pecuniary advantages, as they would undoubtedly do if they indulged to any large extent in acute agrarian disorder. There is a second reason why I do not think Mr. Parnell's efforts will succeed. They have had in Ireland every year since 1880 a bountiful and prosperous harvest, which is more than we can say in England. The low prices are now recovering, and I learn on authority that the price of butter and young stock has made a sensible rise within the last few weeks in Ireland. My third reason is that I have confidence in the moderation of the Irish landlords. I believe that the landlords of Ireland are disposed to exercise their rights—the little rights which your Parliament has left them—with all justice and moderation, and you must receive with the greatest caution and incredulity the statements of the Irish party as to the cruelty of the landlords. Moreover, the Irish people know that they have a Government in power who are absolutely determined at all costs, and in spite of any danger—political or otherwise—to preserve law, to maintain the law, to maintain the rights of property, and to preserve order; but the Irish people are very quick and very shrewd. They know when a Government is in earnest, and my own belief is this—that directly or indirectly large classes and large bodies of the Irish people will co-operate with the Government in their endeavours to restore order in Ireland, and therefore, although undoubtedly I go back to my original proposition, and state that the prospect in Ireland is gloomy and menacing to some extent, yet I have great hopes for the future, and I do see real, genuine, and clear signs of daylight, which may lead one to hope for a better and brighter future than we have had in Ireland in the immediate past."

THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY.

Turning lastly to foreign affairs, Lord Randolph, after alluding to "the brutal and cowardly conspiracy" which resulted in overthrowing Prince Alexander, and "dashing" Lord Salisbury's hopes, and laid down the lines of the new foreign policy as follows:—"It has been said by some, and even by persons of authority and influence, that in the issues which are involved England has no close or material interest. Such an assertion would appear to me to be far too loose and general. The sympathy of England with liberty and with the freedom and independence of communities and nationalities is of ancient origin, and has become the traditional direction of our foreign policy. The policy based on this strong sympathy is not so purely sentimental as a careless critic might suppose. To England Europe owes much of her modern popular freedom. In our own times our nation has done much, either by direct intervention or by energetic moral support to establish upon firm foundations the freedom of Italy and of Greece. The policy of Lord Beaconsfield in 1878, so much misrepresented, so much misunderstood, had this for its most conspicuous the characteristic, that it rescued the young liberties of peoples in the Balkan Peninsula, who, having been saved from the frying-pan of Turkish misrule, were in danger of falling into the fire of Russian autocracy. Times and circumstances alter, and the particular policy which may be suitable for one set of circumstances may require to be modified as those circumstances change."

THE AUSTRIAN SENTINEL ON THE RAMPARTS.

The nature of this change Lord Randolph went on to describe as follows:—"A generation ago Germany and Austria were not so sensitive as they are now to the value of political liberty. Nor did they appreciate to its fullest extent the great stability of institutions which political liberty engenders; and on England devolved the duty—the honourable but dangerous duty—of setting an example and of leading the way. Those were the days of Lord Palmerston; but times have changed, and it is evident from the speech of the Hungarian Prime Minister on Thursday that the freedom and the independence of the Danubian Principalities and of the Balkan nationalities are a primary and vital object in the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Those things being so, it may well be that England can honourably and safely afford to view with much satisfaction that Power whose interests are most directly and vitally concerned assuming the foremost part in this great international work. As Lord Salisbury said at Manchester in 1878, "the Austrian sentinel is on the ramparts," and we cannot doubt that the liberty-giving policy of the Treaty of Berlin will be carefully and watchfully protected. Whatever modification this great fact may enable us to make in our foreign policy, whatever diminution of isolated risk and sole responsibility this may enable us to effect, you may be certain of one thing—that there will be no sudden or violent departure by her Majesty's present Government from those main principles of foreign policy, which I have before alluded to, and which for nearly three centuries mark in strong, distinct, and clear lines the course of the British Empire among the nations of the world. It is the duty of any British Government to exhaust itself in efforts to maintain the best and the most friendly relations with all foreign States, and to lose no opportunity of offering friendly and conciliatory counsels for the purpose of mitigating national rivalries and of peacefully solving international difficulties. But should circumstances arise which from their grave and dangerous nature force the Government of the Queen to make a choice, it cannot be doubted that the sympathy, and, if necessary even the support, of England will be given to those Powers who seek the peace of Europe and the liberty of peoples, and in whose favour our timely adhesion would probably, and without the use of force, decide the issue."

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speech has been much commentedon by the Continental press. It has (the *Standard's* correspondent says) been an agreeable surprise to Berlin diplomatists and politicians. What had been hardly hoped for, it exhibits a boldness and decision reminding one of some of the most glorious epochs of modern English history:—

The *Kreuzzeitung* regards his lordship's declarations as very notable, especially his announcement that England is endeavouring to act the part of a conciliator, and preserve a friendly agreement between the European Powers. The *Vissische* calls the speech by far the most important and impressive statement of policy put forward by any member of the English Government during the present crisis. "For the first time," it continues, "an influential member of the British Cabinet has flatly denied the assertion that England has no serious or material interests in the Bulgarian question, and gives an official assurance that, with regard to Bulgaria and the other Balkan States, England will not deviate from her traditional principles, or from the basis of her foreign policy, which is the liberty of nations. In spite of Lord Randolph Churchill's occasional impetuosity, it is necessary to take his declarations of Saturday, which are of such scope and importance, with the credit due to an English Chancellor of the Exchequer." The *Germania* says that the speech gives to the moral feeling of Europe the satisfaction which was felt to be missing in M. Tisza's answer. The crime of the 21st of August and its perpetrators have now been publicly and officially branded by a European Government.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* discusses the speech at length:—

The oration, it observes, must be full of encouragement to the Irish and the Hindoos; or if English solicitude for oppressed peoples is only an article for exportation, it will be an advantage to Egypt. The interest displayed by England in the union of the two Bulgarias is a strange commentary on the action of Lord Beaconsfield in cutting the principality in two. Greece will be of opinion that English tenderness for the Balkan States is intermittent and not general, and the Sultan will find it difficult to reconcile the policy expounded by Lord Randolph Churchill with the Tory solicitude for the integrity of the Ottamon Empire. The distinction his lordship draws between peaceable and aggressive Powers is very original. What Power was it which scarcely more than a year ago provoked a revolation and war in the Balkans, and which Powers, on the other hand, succeeded in stifling the germs of a conflagration. Since England has resolved to maintain the *entente* and to settle international difficulties in a peaceable manner, we hope, says the journal, that she will second the efforts which the Russian Government is making in Bulgaria with the same object. At this critical moment, when everything is upside down, when the unhappy country is under the régime of *coups d'etat* and revolutionary ventures which for some years past have demoralized it, to give *carte blanche* to a band of agitators with force at their disposal, which they abuse, to allow them to commit an act of violence under the guise of a legal judgment upon persons who happen not to be of their party—finally, to leave it to these men to convoke the electors, suffering under a régime of military force, terror, and the cudgel in order that an assembly may meet to sanction their misdeeds; this would not be precisely the means of realizing the conciliatory and pacific aims dreamed of by the English Cabinet. As Russia has no other object than to preserve Bulgaria from these deplorable contingencies, to allow excited passions time to subside and to give the people the chance of choosing with freedom and mature judgment delegates who will make known the true wishes of the country; and since this work of pacification responds to the interests of all except perhaps the dictators who have seized the reins of power and wish to retain their hold thereon, we consider that the co-operation of Lord Randolph Churchill is assured, and we rejoice at it sincerely.

Lord Randolph left London on Monday, October 22, for Berlin. His journey is attracting much attention on the Continent. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The *Berliner Tageblatt* professes to know, from the most competent sources, that Lord Randolph Churchill's journey was undertaken at the invitation of Count Herbert Bismarck; but I learnt at the British Embassy that this is altogether erroneous, as is also the news of the *National Zeitung*, which states that Sir E. Malet, on his return, brought with him the announcement of the proposed visit of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. Beyond question, if it is the intention of Lord Randolph Churchill to go to Varzin to see Prince Bismarck, the greatest importance must be attached to his journey. As to its objects, the statement that it is chiefly with a view to bring about a final solution of the Egyptian question is not credited here.

Speculation is rife in Vienna respecting Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Berlin, to which the Vienna press attaches great importance without knowing what its object may be. Some papers connect it with the Bulgarian, others with the Egyptian question. Some suppose it concerns both. One Vienna journal pretends to know that Lord R. Churchill is about to come to Vienna from Berlin. In official circles it is declared that nothing is known of such an intention.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THERE has been a good deal of mystification as to Lord Randolph Churchill's recent journey to Berlin and Vienna. Notwithstanding denials from various sources, the *Daily News'* correspondent at Berlin (and he is now supported by the correspondent of the *Times*) maintains that the "Mr. Spencer" of the Kaiserhof was Lord Randolph Churchill. Telegraphing on Oct. 7 the *Times'* correspondent says:—For the press and public of Berlin the expected visit of Lord Randolph Churchill to this capital has now become a kind of meddening mystery, and the most contradictory rumours as to his lordship's doings are afloat. There is now a pretty general consensus of statement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has actuallybeen in Berlin since he left London, but here all agreement on the subject ends. No one has seen and indentified him, no one has spoken with him, although a paragraph communicated to all the evening newspapers by the Court News Chronicler positively declares that his lordship "has had repeated interviews with Sir Edward Malet." But this is not true. The English Ambassador has not received a call, or even a card, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Count Herbert Bismarck, I am given to understand, is precisely in the same predicament. And yet it would appear that Lord Randolph has actually been among us, though he has again departed. With a spoke perfect French, and whom I take to have been his private secretary, he arrived here late on Tuesday night, and occupied rooms at the Kaiserhof, which had been bespoken from London. He himself, desiring to preserve the strictest *incognito*, passed under the title of Mr. Spencer, one of the Marlborough family names, while his companion dubbed himself "Trafford," "Strafford," or "Grafford," for we have it in all three shapes. Yesterday was the only whole day the two travellers passed in Berlin, and they spent it in walking and driving all round the chief streets; but not a single call did they make; and in the evening, after dining in their hotel, they went to the Victoria Theatre to witness a popular spectacular piece called "Amor," which was just the very thing to refresh a jaded brain. This morning they left for Dresden, where they meant to remain for a few days, and then, probably, take a run to Vienna and home by Paris. It is amusing to see how one evening journal has despatched the travellers to Varzin by a special train. This is the true version of Lord Randolph's visit to Berlin, and it completely disposes of the theory that his main object in coming here was to seek for a sympathetic response to the foreign policy which he clearly enough outlined last Saturday at Dartford. For I repeat that his lordship has seen no one in authority here, and the fact that he has even failed to call on the English Ambassador, and made no effort whatever to see Count Herbert Bismarck, is a proof that he himself wished to avoid the very suspicion of a political mission to this capital. All the fine speculation which has been built upon this suspicion falls, therefore, to the ground, and nothing more need be said about it.

Lord Randolph's journey supplies the Vienna Press with matter for comment. The *Neue Freie Presse* opines that he is endeavouring to Forestall M. Herbette while the latter is still at Paris, and to thwart the idea of a Conference planned by France to compel England to evacuate Egypt. The writer thinks that Prince Bismark will take up his position neither quite on the side of England nor on that of France. He adds: "If Prince Bismarck believes that he has no interest in the development of affairs in Bulgravia, how much less will be his interest in the progress of the Egyptian question. It is doubtless in the spirit of his peace policy to leave the settlement of this question to England and France themselves. If they say in Germany that no one ought to take the chestnuts out of the fire for England, then no one need do the work of France in Egypt."

The Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* connects Lord Randolph's journey in the first place with the situation in the East. "We believe," says this newspaper, "that England's energy is neither overrated nor underrated in supposing that she will at no price take the lead, but that she would at once go to war if she saw a Great Power entangled with Russia, and that she would do so in her own interest for the enfeeblement of the Czar's empire."

In Paris, too, the newspapers are taken up with the supposed political significance of the journey. The *Temps*, which enjoys the reputation of being inspired by the Foreign Office, regards the visit of Lord Randolph Churchill to Berlin and its probable extension to Vienna as of the highest political importance, following up, as it does, the noble lord's utterances at Dartford respecting the foreign policy of England. From that speech the *Temps* comes to the conclusion that, while not prepared to take the leading part in the settlement of the Eastern Question which circumstances forced upon her in former times, yet that she feels disposed to second Austria in the realization of M. Tisza's programme, and to support that empire and Germany in their endeavours to raise a barrier of small independent States between Russia and Constantinople. The *Temps* has no doubt that Lord Randolph Churchill is about to propose for the acceptance of the two empires certain offers and specific engagement, but questions whether his proposals will be accepted. Its conclusion is very remarkable:—"In these days of resort to brute force, England has not millions of soldiers to throw into the scale; and as to her fleet, no one knows exactly what it may be worth. England is unassailable in a popular defensive war. But this case would be different were it necessary for her to uphold the Eastern balance of power, the maintenance of which is not essential to her existence. Reduced to such resources as her mercenary troops, her money, and her ships, her support would be of little material value in a conflict which, according to appearances, would have been to be decided in Poland and Hungary.

CHINA AND BURMAH.

THE following despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in China, transmitting a Convention between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China relating to Burmah, signed at Pekin, July 24, 1886, has been published:—

Sir J. Walsham to the Earl of Rosery.—(Received Sept. 20.)

Pekin, July 27, 1886.

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship herewith the Convention relating to Burmah and Tibet which was signed in triplicate on the 24th instant by Mr. O'Conor on the part of Great Britain, and on the part of China by Prince Ch'ing, President of the Tsung-li Yamen, and Sun Yu-wen, one of the Ministers, Vice-President of the Board of Works.

By the Fifth Article of the Convention the ratifications are to be exchanged in London.—I have, &c.

JOHN WALSHAM.

Inclosure.

English Text of Convention between Great Britain and China relating to Britain and China relating to Burmah and Tibet. Signed at Pekin, July 24, 1886.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires, and to promote and extend the commercial intercourse between their subjects and dominions, the following Convention has been agreed upon and concluded:—

On the part of Great Britain by Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, Esquire, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, and lately Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in China, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, duly empowered thereunto;

And on the part of China by His Highness Prince Ch'ting, President of the Tsung-li Yamen, and his Excellency Sun, Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Works.

ARTICLE I.

Inasmuch as it has been the practice of Burmah to send decennial missions to present articles of local produce, England agrees that the highest authority in Burmah shall send the customary decennial missions, the members of the missions to be of Burmese race.

ARTICLE II.

China agrees that, in all matters whatsoever appertaining to the authority and rule which England is now exercising in Burmah, England shall be free to do whatever she deems fit and proper.

ARTICLE III.

The frontier between Burmah and China to be marked by a Delimitation Commission, and the conditions of frontier trade to be settled by a Frontier Trade Convention, both countries agreeing to protect and encourage trade between China and Burmah.

ARTICLE IV.

Inasmuch as inquiry into the circumstances by the Chinese Government has shown the existence of many obstacles to the mission to Tibet provided for in the Separate Article of the Chefoo Agreement, England consents to countermand the mission forthwith.

With regard to the desire of the British Government to consider arrangements for frontier trade between India and Tibet, it will be the duty of the Chinese Government, after careful inquiry into the circumstances, to adopt measures to exhort and encourage the people with a view to the promotion and development of trade. Should it be practicable, the Chinese Government shall then proceed carefully to consider trade regulations; but, if insuperable obstacles should be found to exist, the British Government will not press the matter unduly.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the signature thereof.

In witness whereof the respective negotiators have signed the same and affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done in triplicate at Pekin this 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1886, corresponding with the Chinese date the 28rd day of the sixth moon of the 12th year of Kuang Hsu.

NICHOLAS RODERICK O'CONOR.
CH'ING.
SUN YU-WEN.

SUICIDE OF A PRINCE.

PRINCE MELISSANO, a member of one the best Neapolitan families, committed suicide in Paris on Tuesday afternoon Oct. 5 on returning from his club, where he had seen his name posted up as a defaulter. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The Paris clubs, whose chief revenue is derived from their tax on gambling and gamblers, have adopted a rule which strikes at the honour of gamblers, inasmuch as the tribunals do not recognized gambling debts. When a player does not meet his obligations in the allowed him by his creditor his name is written on a piece of white paper pasted on a mirror. The defaulter is thus debarred from taking his seat at any gaming-table until the disqualification ceases, In some clubs reabilitation is surrounded with insuperable difficulties and formalities, while in others the mere payment of the debt is sufficient for the recovery of all privileges; the chief object being to keep up the credit and resources of the club. Prince Melissano some time ago lost £60, for the payment of which small sum he had asked and obtained time. It must be stated, however, that he had lost at the same club more than £20,000 within two or three years, that he had often applied for time, and made payment at the late promised. His creditor, on this as on previous occasions, had placed the debt *en carte*, as it is called; that is to say, had deposited in the hands of the proper official a card stating that the Prince was to pay £60 on Tuesday. The time having expired without the amount being paid, the official published the fact. Prince Melissano went to the club in the afternoon, when he noticed his name stuck up against the miror. He went close to the glass, looked at it, and then without saying a word, took his hat and went home. There he placed a loaded revolver against his right temple, discharged it, and fell dead. For a considerable time those who watched with some attention the movements of the Prince asked each other, when they happened to see him, "How is this going to end?" More than six years ago he had spent his last farthing, yet since then had lived, in this distrustful yet credulous Paris like a man warth £15,000 or £20,000 a year, without doing anything rendering him amenable to the tribunals. He had made the business of getting into dect a science, and most of his creditors allowed their claims to increasel in order not to have confess that the money was sunk, and so charming a nobleman was hopelessly insolvent. To such a length did he carry the are, that the created fresh resources, partially paying off a fraction of the army of old creditors at the expense of new ones. The Prince was only a little over fort years old.

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

THE Crocodile left Portsmouth on Wednesday Oct. 6 for Bombay with drafts, consisting of Lieutenant Milward and 126 men 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, from Manchester; Colonel Bluett, Major Kirkby, Lieutenant Palin, and 103 men 2nd Cheshire Regiment, from Chester; Captain Wilson and 183 men 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade from Warley; and 73 men 2nd Norfolk Regiment, from Aldershot. The following officers also took passage to India:—Colonel Whitla, 2nd Lancashire; Lieutenant Giffin, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieutenants Picot and Badcock, 2nd Wiltshire; Quartermaster Shaw, 17th Lancers; Captain Durant, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenant Passingham, 2nd South Wales Borderers; Captain Jackson, Madras Works Department; Captain Malet, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant Brandreth, 2nd Lincolnshire; Captain Jones, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Corvie, 1st Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant Drever, 2nd Warwickshire; Lieutenant Dyer, 2nd West Surrey; Lieutenant Strachey, 1st West Riding; Lieutenant Brocklehurst, 2nd Somerset; Surgeon-Major Carmichael, Bengal Medical Service; Lieutenant-Colonel Lynch, 2nd Highland Light Infantry: Lieutenants Boyle and Congdon, 2nd Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Nicholson, 2nd Liverpool; Lieutenant Lovett, 2nd Somerset; Colonel Bally, Staff; Major Poole, 2nd Hants; Lieutenant Walton, 1st Royal Irish; Captain Reid and Lieutenants Perie, Piers, and Wallace, Bengal Staff Corps; Captain Riddell, 2nd Bedford; and Surgeons-Major Watters, Burnett, and Waghorne, and Surgeons Hennessy, Corkery, Walker and George, Medical Staff. At Queenstown the Crocodile will be joined by six drafts from various corps numbering in the aggregate 703 men, and the following officers for India:—Captain Napier and Lieutenants Foord, Cox and Creadock, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; Captain Straghan, 2nd Norfolk Regiment; Captain Firman, 1st Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant Dixon, 2nd Lancashire; Lieutenant Pilleau, 2nd East Kent; Major Meyrick and Lieutenant Walling, 2nd Lincolnshire; Major Gordon, 2nd West York; Captain Lormitte, 2nd Scots Fusiliers: Lieutenant Colonel Carleton, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieutenants Rutherford and Robertson, 1st Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, 2nd Lancers; Surgeons Skerrett and Kennedy, Medical Staff; Captain Adams, 1st Dragoon Guards; and Captain Conyngham, 1st Worcester Regiment.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND TURKEY.

THE Imperial Irade notifying the Sultan's acceptance of Sir William White as her Majesty's representative had not appeared when the mail left. Russian diplomacy, through its numerous allies at the Palace, has, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says, never ceased for a moment to influence his Majesty to reject the appointment. Abdul Hamid, committed as he is to Russian policy, would be by no means loth to oblige his Muscovite friends, if he only had a decent excuse to put forward against Sir William's nomination, but it is difficult to account for the rapid change in his Majesty's settiments towards this diplomist. Only a few months ago he was a personal *grata* at Yildiz, and Abdul Hamid even went so far out of his way as to request the British Government to maintain Sir William in Constantinople, a wish which at that time it was impossible to gratify, owing to Sir E. Thornton's prior appointment. All doubts, therefore, regarding his Majesty's acceptance of Sir William White may be set at rest, although some further delay in issuing his Irade may serve to mark his ill-humour. People are commenting in a sense unfavourable to British policy upon the fact that the French Admiral commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, who arrived here on Monday afternoon, was immediately received by the Sultan, and subsequently dined with his Majesty, while the Duke of Edinburgh was kept waiting four days for an audience, and even then the Sultan did not sit at table with his Royal Highness. The French, as Russia's friends, and also probably owing to their opposition to England's continued occupation of Egypt are certainly in good odour at Yildiz, although here is good reason to believe that Turkey at length recognises the fact that litle is to be done by further intrigue with the powers, and has accordingly decided to negotiate with England alone regarding the affairs of that province.

The French papers and news agencies are actively engaged in diffusing the impression that the Porte is animated by feelings of irritation against England, and on Oct. 7 the Havas agency at Paris published the following telegram from Constantinople:—"Admiral de Marquessac's reception by the Sultan is the subject of all conversation. The Sultan's affability is almost unprecedented. He busied himself with the smallest details of the reception. The costliest dinner service, nearly all of gold, was used, Abdul Hamid, who follows a regimen prescribed by his doctors, was not present at this dinner. The reception which followed lasted nearly an hour. All the sultan's French guests received decorations, or have been promoted. Everything, in short, made a striking contrast between the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh and that of Admiral de Marquessac; and this to such a point that in the general opinion Admiral de Marquessac has been treated like a Prince of the blood, and the Duke of Edinburgh scarcely like a rear-Admiral."

THE DUC D'AUMALE'S BEQUEST.

THE administrative committee of the French Institute met on Wednesday October 6 to take cognizance of the Duc d'Aumale's bequest; and this was followed by the quarterly meeting of the Institute, which resolved on expressing its deep gratitude to the Prince for his generous and patriotic liberality, and of empowering the committee to take the necessary steps for formally accepting the gift. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The Duc d'Aumale's will containing his splendid bequest to the nation is dated as far back as 1884; and it thus appears that the Duc d'Aumale had long since entertained the design of making the palace which he has spent large sums in adorning and storing with priceless collections of art and a library which is practically unrivalled, a Lnational monument to memory of the House of Condé, even after the pretty jealousy of the Republican Government had deprived him of his military command. The object of making this bequest public is to vest the property at once in the Institute. By the donation of this splendid estate, the Duke deprives himselfof the power, which he would retain were it a mere bequest, to revoke or annul it by a subsequent will. That the Republican papers should express gratitude at this royal present was perhaps hardly to be expected; but common decency might surely have prevented the *Republique Francaise*, while grudgingly acknowledging that it proves the Duke's generosity, availing itself of the opportunity to indulge in a virulent and utterly uncalled-for attack against the Comte de Paris. The France says that the Duke has "restored (*restitue*) Chantilly to France." The National alone admits that the motives of the Duc d'Aumale are most honorable. The value of the estate independently of the artistic and literary collection it contains, is estimated at thirty millions of francs (£1,200,000).

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

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Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, B.C.S.
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Mr. L. Neill, B.C.S.
Mr. F. Sills, B.
Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, B.
Mr. J. W. Brassington, B.
Sir E. C. Buck, B.
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Maj. T. T. Carter, B. R.E.
Maj. A. G. Hartshorne, B. Inf.
Maj. A. J. T. Welchman, B.Inf.
Surg. H. C. Hudson, B.M. S.
Mr. A. W. Peat, Madras.
Lt.-Col. T. R. Byng, M. S.C.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 8.)

ADMIRALTY, 5th October, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Staff Capt W H Sharp has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Capt.

Engr C Dawe has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in H M's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt H S Thompson has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

Sub-Lieut E S Fitzherbert has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet

The undermentioned Surgns has been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgn in H M's Fleet, A W Russell and W E Breton.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE correspondent and the *Athenæum* writing from Vienna on Oct. 4th says:—In continuation of my account of the Oriental Congress, the first notice of which appeared last week, I may complete my record of the proceedings of the Aryan section, which held meetings once on each day. The proceedings of the first day have been already summarized. The next sitting was opened by an exceedingly valuable paper from Dr. Hoernle, of Calcutta, on an ancient MS. in the so-called Gatha dialect, some leaves of which he exhibited, discovered a few years ago in the Punjab. The writing of the MS., which can hardly be later than 1000 A.D., is an archaic form of the Sarada character. Still more interest was excited by Dr. Hoernle's exposition of the contents of the book, which set forth one of the ancient Hindu systems of arithmetic, and contain many technicalities, *inter alia* the use of the sign + for *minus* (not *plus*), quite unknown in the literature or tradition of the science as at present ascertained. After papers from Profs. Lignana and Hunfalvy, and a short communication from Captain R. C. Temple on his important work based on Fallon's Hindustani proverbs, the sitting closed. The next sitting (September 29th) was chiefly occupied with papers on subjects connected with Jainism, the most important being from Prof. Jacobi, of Kiel. Prof. Leumann and M. de Milloue also read papers on this subject. A very important paper was contributed by Mr. G. A. Grierson, of the Bengal Civil Service, on Hindi poetry. A resolution was then proposed by Prof. Bahler, of Vienna (formerly of the Bombay Service), urging on the Indian Government the necessity of a systematic survey of modern Indian languages. The motion was supported by Prof. Weber, of Berlin, and unanimously adopted, a memorial being signed to the same effect. The next sitting was opened by some remarks from Captain Temple on the importance of Hira Ranjha as a specimen of the Panjabi language. This was followed by an interesting paper by Prof. von Roth on the loss of, case-endings in certain passages in the 'Veda. Papers were read by Dr. E. Kuhn and by Mr. C. G. Leland, by the former on the dialects of the Hindu Kush, by the latter on the origin of the gipsies, a subject of which Mr. Leland has been long well known to the public as a practical student. It is to be hoped that the interesting discussion and generally favourable reception of the paper will encourage its author to give to the world a complete practical vocabulary of Romany, the one Indian dialect which all European Orientalists may always study for themselves from natives without a visit to the East. Dr. A. Stein, of Buda-Pesth read a valuable paper on the Hindu-Kush and Afghan geography. He identified the Paramnisus (the *Parnassos* of Aristotle) with the Upairi-caena of the 'Avesta.' The local traditions about this mountain reported by ancient and modern travellers, preserve the literal meaning of the Zend name, "Higher than birds (can fly)." A short speech was also made by Captain Temple in connexion with the presentation to the Congress of the third volume of the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum,' by Mr. J. F. Fleet. After remarks by Professors Buhler and Weber, a motion was proposed by Professor Kielhorn, and seconded by Mr. Bendall, expressing a hope that the post of epigraphist to the Government of India held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived, and that the high qualifications of Mr. Fleet for this service may be borne in mind. As was pointed out in the discussion, the Archæological Survey, now chiefly, though not entirely, under the able direction of Dr. Jas. Burgess, by no means represents the whole duty of the Indian Government with regard to the monument and history of India. The real history of the country can never be written until we have a systematic record of the numerous inscriptions which are to be found on all sides. In the two remaining sittings the most interesting paper was, perhaps, that of Dr. Cartellieri on Subandhu and Bana. Several announcements were made of important works, partly or wholly printed. Amongst these I may name Dr. Buhler's English translation of Manu, and the first sheets of the India Office Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS., and of Prof. Monier Williams's revised Sanskrit Dictionary.

The first (Arabic) division of the Semitic section was presided over by M. Schefer, of Paris, assisted by Prof. de Goeje and Count Landberg. The first paper in this section was read by Baron von Kremer on the finances of Harun al-Rashid as disclosed by a newly-discovered document. This essay, which was warmly applauded, was followed by papers from Dr. Goldziher and Prof. Guidi. The 'Yusuf and Zulaikha' of Firdusi (who might, by-the-by, have been surprised to find himself included in purely Semitic company) was then ably dealt with by Prof. Ethe, of Aberystwith, the paper being followed by criticisms from Drs. Pollak and Noldeke. Hifni Efendi Ahmad contributed a paper in Arabic on the modern popular dialect of Egypt.

At the next meeting Dr. Hein gave an interesting discourse on the policy of Omar II., and Prof. Grunert read a most scholarly paper on early Arabic alliteration. Papers were also read by Artin Pasha, head of the Egyptian delegates and by other members from Egypt.

The second (non-Arabic) division of the Semitic section was presided over by Dr. Tiele assisted by Profs. Guidi and Euting. The first meeting was opened by a paper from Dr. Bezold on Assyrian grammar, succeeded by an essay from the Rev. C. J. Ball, of Lincoln's Inn, on the formal element in Hebrew lyric. Both these papers were followed by discussions. The next meeting was opened by an essay from Prof. D. H. Muller on the sibilants in Semitic languages. Considerable interest

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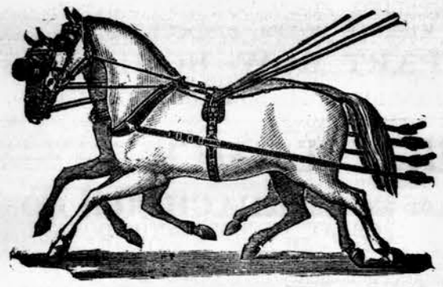

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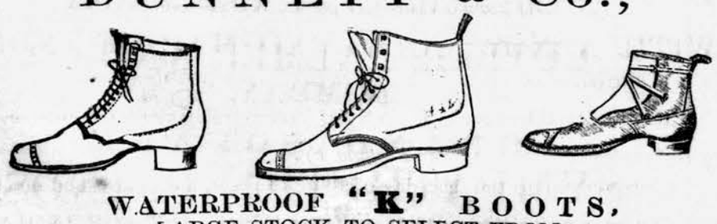

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LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter ; Fig. 11, a key less hunter ; Fig 12, keyless crystal face ; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

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Do. hunting, like illustration 11		65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10		70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10		130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11		125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12		95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350 0
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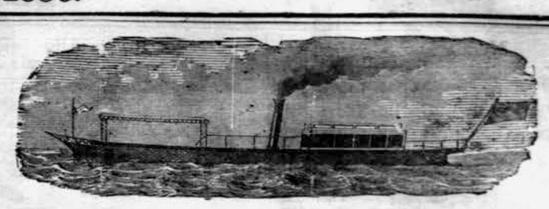

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